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THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

PACIFIC GUANO vs. PERUVIAN GUANO.

Those who have given attention to the composition of Peruvian guano, will notice, upon an examination of the *Inspection Reports of Pacific Guano*, that the character and composition of the two guanos are almost identical.

The difference exists simply in the *relative proportions of precisely the same elements of fertility*. Now the practical point of inquiry is, whether the proportions of the elements as found in *Pacific Guano*, constitute it a fertilizer of equal or greater value than Peruvian Guano; and this is a question of the *very highest importance* to the agricultural interests of the entire South.

It is important, first, because the price of *Pacific Guano* is \$30 to 35 per ton less than the price of *Peruvian*, hence there would be a saving in money of \$1,750,000 in the purchase and use of 50,000 tons. It is important, secondly, because it would break up the monopoly of the *Peruvian government*, which has been most odious from the beginning. It is important, thirdly, because its use would give to the soil of the country nearly 100 per cent. more earthy phosphates than would a like quantity of Peruvian Guano, the benefits of which would endure to the next as well as the present generation.

In 200 lbs. *Peruvian Guano* there are 100 to 110 lbs. animal matter, 25 lbs. ammonia, and 50 to 55 lbs. phosphate of lime.

In 200 lbs. *Pacific Guano* there are 75 to 80 lbs. animal matter, 7 to 8 lbs. ammonia, and 80 to 90 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, 28 to 30 lbs. of which is in an immediately soluble form. Now how is the truth to be arrived at, as to whether the latter proportions of the elements will produce as good or better results than the former?

We say, in reply, that the truth of questions of this kind is arrived at in two ways:

First, Theoretically, by rational deduction from known and observed facts.

Secondly, By the disinterested testimony of competent persons, giving the results of practical experience. This sort of testimony must be accepted, for without it no truth could be established. In regard to the first method, we assert that certain facts, upon which nearly if not all consumers of *Peruvian Guano* agree, give rise to a rational inference that the proportions of its elements are defective. Among these facts are, that it produces an excessive vegetable growth, the product of grain rarely, if ever, being in proportion to straw; again, that cotton and tobacco grown from it suffer materially from drought or excessive rains; again, that its continued use tends to exhaustion of the soil.—These facts we say, with others, give rise, upon reflection, to a rational inference that ammonia and Phosphate of Lime in *Peruvian Guano*, exist in defective proportions, and we are sure no intelligent man can fail to become satisfied upon full investigation, that the truth is that *Peruvian Guano* contains a large excess of animal matter and ammonia, and is largely deficient in Phosphate of Lime; and further, that this misproportion constitutes its material defect.

In regard to the second method of ascertaining the truth, we say that if a theoretical truth suggested by rational inference, is confirmed by the uniform concurrent testimony, of disinterested witnesses, as the result of practical experience, then no

rational mind can resist the conclusion. It must be accepted as truth. *Prejudices* must give way. Now we assert that it is true, that *Pacific Guano* is a better fertilizer than *Peruvian*, that an equal application of lbs. per acre, produces in many instances better results at one-third less cost, and has never failed to produce equal results, and that the cause is found in the fact that its elements exist in better proportion.

In evidence of these assertions, we refer, first, to the reason of the matter as indicated above; secondly, to the correspondence from the following named gentlemen, farmers in Virginia and Maryland, whose testimony is direct. These gentlemen are well known in their respective regions, and some of them widely known. Their letters may be seen at our office:

B. W. Leigh Blanton, Cumberland Co., Va.; T. A. Ball, Prince William Co., Va.; Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.; Jos. S. Lewis, Pittsylvania, Va.; Wm. B. Morton, Esq., Botetourt, Va.; Grasty & Rison, Danville, Va.; Thos. R. Joyner, Accomac, Va.; Wm. D. Reynolds & Bro., Norfolk, Va.; Harris & Spooner, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. J. L. Adkins, Talbot Co., Md.; S. Ogle Tilghman, Queen Ann's Co., Md.; Edw. A. Richardson, Worcester Co., Md.; Isaac Connor, Worcester Co., Md. John B. Timmons, Worcester Co., Md., E. C. Wade & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. R. & P. A. Dunn, Forrestville, N. C.

In view of the above it must be manifest to all, that whatever preconceived opinions may be, that it is the material interest of the farmers of Virginia and the South to at least satisfy themselves of the value and economy of this Guano by its use to greater or less extent. JOHN S. REESE & Co.

CONTRAST.

The vast importance of *Pacific Guano* to the agriculture of the country, compared with *Peruvian Guano*, will be clearly seen by the following contrast, and it is worthy of the careful attention of all consumers of Guano.

Assuming 50,000 tons of *Peruvian Guano* are used in the United States per annum, the cost to the farmers of the country, at the present price, would be \$6,000,000, (six millions of dollars,) and would restore to the soil of the country 12,000 tons of earthy phosphate of lime. The same capital invested, in *Pacific Guano* would purchase at present prices, 92,307 tons, which would restore to the cultivated soil of the country 39,692 tons of precisely the same phosphate of Lime, which is 27,690 tons more than would be received from the *Peruvian Guano*; in fact there would be more soluble phosphate alone received from *Pacific Guano*, by 1,000 tons, than would be received altogether from the *Peruvian*. Are not these important facts for farmers to consider? The truth is, the farmers and planters of the South have been, and are wasting money for ammonia in *Peruvian Guano*, depreciating their soils by restoring less phosphoric acid than is removed by their crops, which system must terminate in exhaustion. The phosphate of lime contained in an ordinary application of *Peruvian Guano*, is totally inadequate, while the ammonia contained in the same application is far more than is either desirable or necessary. JOHN S. REESE & Co.

THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1866. No. 12.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are very glad to be able to record the fact that the Maryland State Agricultural Society has been reorganized under the most favorable auspices.—Prior to the war, the old Society was in a languishing condition and, subsequently, owing to the unsettled state of affairs and the general disorder and excitement of the times, its operations were entirely suspended. In point of fact, the Society died out. After this came the disorganization of the labor system of the State, the depreciation of values, and the terrible distresses brought upon our farmers and planters by the course of events and by partizan interference with the rights of property. It is scarcely worth while now to record in detail the many disheartening circumstances under which our agricultural interests have been laboring for the past five or six years. It is sufficient to say, that they rendered it impossible for the old State Agricultural Society to accomplish any good purpose, even on the supposition that its members were capable of taking an active interest in matters that were vital to their well being. By the shattered condition to which they were reduced by the war, and especially from the loss of large numbers of field hands, and the demoralization of those that remained, they were made comparatively powerless, and it was, therefore, a matter of necessity that they should wait with such patience as they could command, until the way was open to them to count up the extent of their losses and make such arrangements for the future as might serve at least, in some measure, to retrieve them.

There was another difficulty also against which they had to contend. The grounds formerly used for the annual State Fair had reverted to the owners, and no other fitting place could at that time be had. It was impossible, therefore, for the organization to maintain its existence under such a formidable array of adverse circumstances. Since the war, however, it has so happened that Maryland has been enabled to extend her commercial relations and to take a higher stand than she ever before occupied. A new career of prosperity has been opened to her, and now,

under proper management, her agricultural population is destined to share in the benefits derived by other industrial interests from this altered condition of affairs. Few States surpass our own in variety and natural fertility of soil, combined with a favorable climate and easy facilities for transporting its products to a market. As compared with the new States of the West Maryland has the further advantage of a fixed society, good schools and churches, and of roads traversing in every direction and compacted by long service. Her water system is also a singularly excellent one for all the lower counties of both shores, and affords a cheap and delightful mode of forwarding to a market not only the ordinary products of the farm, but also the most delicious fruits—many of which would suffer serious damage by land carriage from a distance.

What our farmers most stand in need of, at this time, is the adoption of a settled system of agriculture which shall develop the fertility of the soil to its utmost capacity, and next to this, or perhaps above and beyond this, an ample supply of a really good class of field hands. In these and similar matters a State Agricultural Society is capable of doing the best of service.

In the matter of improved farming, it can teach, both by precept and example, what is proper to be done; and in respect to the much needed supply of labor, it can ascertain the exact wants of our population and aid in relieving them. Nothing could have been better, on the whole, than the choice which has been made of the new officers of the Society. They are all gentlemen of weight and influence. The President, Mr. Ross Winans, has carried into agriculture the same indomitable energy he displayed whilst engaged in the higher order of mechanical pursuits, and has already shown, on his fine estate on the Patapsco, what marvellous effects may be produced in a few years by a careful study of the nature of the soil, by frequent manuring and by a proper adaptation of means to an end. He was fortunate in one respect. He had ample means wherewith to carry out his plans; but he has proven that even with a lavish expenditure, farming can be made profitable, and that others less happily situated, by restricting

their operations, and by cultivating only such an amount of land as they can improve in the best manner, may derive proportionably similar advantages from their outlay and their labor. But it is not in the choice of a President alone that a good beginning has been made. In the Vice Presidents selected we recognize some of the best and most intelligent farmers and planters in the State. The Executive Committee is composed also of gentlemen of acknowledged energy, and some of them of great practical experience. The good work, therefore, has well commenced.

We heartily welcome the movement, and as heartily desire that it shall culminate in an assured success. Under auspices such as these, the new Maryland State Agricultural Society promises to exert a most beneficial influence by promoting the best interests of the large class of producers which looks to it for guidance, encouragement and support. By the organization of Farmers' Clubs in the different counties of the State and by comparison of views, much valuable information may be gathered for the use of the parent Society, and many errors in old processes corrected. It is the duty, therefore, of all our farmers to give to the Society its earnest support. It is designed to be the agent of much good, and we hope that a vigorous effort will be made to put and to keep it in a position which shall develop its usefulness to the largest possible extent. Never before has such an organization been more needed. Never before has the necessity for it been more pressing, and the undertaking which it proposes to assist in accomplishing, is one that is deserving of the most liberal aid, not only from the people of the counties, but also from the merchants and business men of Baltimore.

All the efforts of the officers of the Society will be but a waste of power, unless they are backed up by a generous outside support. It is for the benefit of the people of the State that the Society has been instituted, and it is by their aid that it must be put in that position in which it will most readily accomplish its laudable purposes. The Society has no selfish ends to serve—whatever it may do will be for the benefit of the community at large. It is intended to be the accredited agent and influential exponent of those who are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture. Its success is, therefore, of importance to all classes of our population; for the prosperity of our merchants and mechanics is inseparably connected with the prosperity of our producers. The converse of the proposition is also true; for they are interdependent on each other. In other States, there is an annual legislative grant, appropriating a certain sum to cover to a certain extent the awards of the State Agricultural Society. In some cases, there is also a tax on the assessment roll of each county, the proceeds of which go to the benefit of the County Societies. Would it be too much to ask of our own Legislature a liberal endowment for the new Maryland State Agricultural Society? There has been a great deal of money appropriated of late years which has been spent in a far less reputable manner.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Many years ago, CHAPTAL, the celebrated French agricultural chemist, laid down five distinct propositions, in which the effects produced by constant cultivation of the soil were stated very briefly but very clearly. We propose to recapitulate his points and to make a running commentary on each of them as may serve, at least, to arrest attention, and perhaps may prove suggestive to some of our readers.

A system of cropping which, by a well devised rotation, shall restore to the soil, by the use of certain crops, at least a part of those constituents of which it has been exhausted by certain other crops, constitutes the basis of all good husbandry. Leibig, who has also written upon the same subject sometimes wisely and well, and sometimes fancifully, would compensate for the annual exhaustion of the soil by the application of certain special manures to supply the wants of the particular crop that is to be taken from it. These manures he imagined might be so applied as to restore the equilibrium, and that by such an application the land might be steadily kept at the same point of fertility. Leibig does not say, however, that such manures would really prove effectual; but rather, puts it as a problem, to be solved, as to whether, instead of a change of crops, a succession or change of manures "might not enable the farmer to grow on each of his fields that crop which, under the circumstances, might prove most desirable." If such an arrangement as this were practicable, and if, on the Leibig theory, a farm could be divided off into a certain number of fields, and each field devoted exclusively, year after year, to the production of one particular crop, simply by adding to the soil of that field the organic and inorganic substances which each crop each year takes from the land, the process of farming would be so simplified as to make it a mere mechanical operation. A farmer might then parcel off his land, fix upon this field for wheat, that for oats, a third for corn, a fourth for rye or barley, and a fifth for pasture or hay, and having thus devoted each particular field to be used exclusively for the same crop during his lifetime, might give himself no further care than to restore to the soil in the shape of special fertilizers the few pounds of potash, lime, soda, and the phosphates that had been drawn from each acre by the harvested crop. But unhappily, nature has something to say in this matter. The soil demands a change of crops just as man requires a change of food, and a particular crop to a particular field is nothing more than the beautiful dream of a theorist.

Chaptal's propositions are—

1st. "All plants exhaust the soil."

If Chaptal had said all "cultivated" plants exhaust the soil, his remarks would have been entirely

correct. Where soils are in their virgin state, or where on soils thrown out of cultivation, a secondary growth of wood springs up, the process of exhaustion is arrested, and the fertilizing process is at work. The reason for this is, that the annual decay of vegetables—on the prairies, for instance—enriches the soil, because a portion of the plant food is derived from the atmosphere. A similar result must follow, though more slowly, where on once cultivated and partially exhausted fields a new growth of wood springs up. In this case, the annual droppings of the leaves and pine shatters assist in restoring, at least in some measure, the fertility of the soil, and certainly prevent any further exhaustion of it. The value of crops that shade the ground, in contradistinction to hoed crops, is by the examples just cited exemplified and illustrated by nature herself.

2d. "All plants do not exhaust the soil equally."

This fact, the experience of every farmer has demonstrated. Analysis shows that 100 parts of the ashes of the *grain* of Indian corn contain 28 parts of potash, 13 parts of magnesia, and 53 parts of phosphoric acid—and also that 100 parts of the ashes of the *stalks and leaves* contain 35 parts of potash, 10 parts of lime and 8 parts of phosphoric acid. The drain, therefore, upon the potash, soda, lime and phosphates in the soil, is very great. The same may be said of wheat and tobacco. Oats, rye and barley exhaust the soil, in rather lesser proportions, and clover, turnips, the leguminous plants and the grasses, least of all.

4th. "All plants do not restore to the soil the same quality or quantity of manure."

Chaptal here means only the roots and refuse of plants after the crop is taken off. But the reasoning is equally applicable in regard to green crops turned under. There are some plants which draw a large portion of nourishment from the atmosphere—as clover, for instance. There are others—we may cite wheat as an illustration—which draw comparatively little from that source. A green crop of clover turned under would, therefore, furnish to the soil not only the constituents the crop has drawn from it, but also those it had derived from the atmosphere, and, by its system of tap roots, much nourishment that had been otherwise locked up in the subsoil.—The best illustration of this is the fact that whilst the ashes of an acre of wheat, including the grain and straw, do not weigh more than 90 lbs.—the ashes of one acre of clover will weigh 238 lbs.—and the litter are principally composed of the most valuable constituents of the soil. From the above statement it necessarily follows that—

5th. "All plants do not exhaust the soil equally."

This we have endeavoured to show is really the case, and upon this acknowledged fact the value of a judicious system of rotation is based.

Chaptal's deductions are as follows:

That a long succession of crops exhaust the soil. That the amount of annual exhaustion depends on the nature of the crop grown. That tap or spindle rooted crops—clover, turnips, carrots, beets, &c.—ought to succeed the running and superficial roots—wheat, oats, barley, corn, &c. That the same crop should not be grown too frequently on the same field. That no two grain crops—say wheat, and oats—should follow each other in succession. That the losses sustained by the soil from crops that draw their nourishment chiefly from that source, should be counteracted by adequate supplies of manure, and, finally, that when the cultivation of cereals has been carried to such an extent that the soil shows signs of exhaustion, resort must be had to those crops—clover, peas, turnips, the leguminous plants and the grasses—that tend to ameliorate the soil and restore to it at least a portion of the fertility it has lost.

We have thus given as clearly as possible the theory upon which the prevailing system* of rotation is based. That system, as generally adopted, is not as perfect as it might be; for the reason that green crops and tap rooted plants do not succeed the cereals—which are lateral rooted plants, as frequently as they ought to do. It follows also from this, that we do too much in exposed surfaces. A covered soil is an improving soil. This fact is so well known and so thoroughly appreciated abroad, that in leasing lands to tenants, the English landowner stipulates that the grass land or green crops, shall always bear a certain and well defined proportion to the land under cereals. Here, with us, the necessity of adopting some such rule is even more imperative than it is in England; for our ardent summers and washing rains, do more real injury to the exposed soil, year by year, than the most exhausting crops that can be taken from it.

BARLEY CULTURE.—Mr. Harris writes, in a late number of the American Agriculturist:

The great difficulty in raising barley is to get it in early enough. The land should be rich, and as mellow as a garden. A good strong loam, if thoroughly pulverized, produces heavier crops than the lighter soils. But a light, warm, dry, sandy loam, if rich enough, generally produces the best barley, for the reason that it is difficult to get the heavier soils in fine tilth early in the season. On the light soils a little artificial manure, if it can be obtained of good quality and at a fair price, can be used with great advantage to the barley crop. It will increase the yield and improve the quality—and it is *quality* that should be the principal aim. Think of common barley selling in Chicago at 30 cents per bushel and choice at \$1.30! I think 100 lbs. of genuine Peruvian guano, mixed with 200 lbs. of a good superphosphate would, in a fair season, on dry, well prepared land, sown early, give us from forty to fifty bushels of barley per acre.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for December.

The ordinary field operations of the Farm are usually brought to a close when December sets in; but in the way of what may be called job work, there is yet much that may be done towards facilitating operations in the spring. First and foremost is the collection of materials for manures. Where a large store of hogs is kept, they may be busily employed during the winter months in reducing no little of this material into the best and richest manure. But apart from this, we earnestly hope that our farmers will turn their attention more diligently than ever to the making of composts. We know very well that there are some kinds of commercial fertilizers that are quite valuable, and the ease with which they are transported and distributed, is a great temptation to their use in spite of the heavy additional expense that they entail. But after all, an immense amount of manure in the form of composts of the best kind may be made on the farm itself, and as a certain number of hands must necessarily be retained throughout the winter, in proportion to the size of the farm and the amount of stock to be wintered, they might be very usefully and profitably employed in the formation of compost heaps, and in thus economizing expenses. We have more faith in the domestic manures as a matter of permanence than in any other, and whilst we would not disparage the worth of the better class of commercial fertilizers, we still regard them simply as adjuncts, and not as superseding the necessity for converting every available substance into manure which can be gathered on the farm itself.—With these brief remarks we turn to the work for the month:

WINTER PLOUGHING.

We have so often recommended the ploughing of lands abounding in clay during the fall and early winter months and of exposing the newly turned soil to the action of the frost, that any further remarks upon the subject may appear superfluous.—We cannot, however, refrain from suggesting that so long as the weather continues open and the soil is in a fit condition for the plough, this kind of land should be broken up. The great difficulty in the treatment of clay lands in the Spring, arises from their retention of moisture and their adhesive qualities. If they are ploughed wet, they dry into clods and are not easily ploughed. If they are not ploughed until dry weather sets in, the proper season for planting may be lost. By winter ploughing the frost acts upon the upturned mass of soil and ameliorates it so that a cross-ploughing in the spring

puts it at once in good condition. The only care to be taken with respect to winter ploughing, is that the lands shall not be wet when ploughed, other wise all the benefit to be derived from the operation is lost.

FATTENING SWINE.

First of all see that the hogs intended for fattening have warm sleeping apartments and well protected pens. Next, it is not at all economical to feed out to them corn in the ear. We know that such is the general practice, but it arises from the desire to save trouble, rather than from a due regard to cost. The best food for hogs is corn meal, partially fermented, and such vegetables and slops as constitute the refuse of the garden and the household. The troughs should be kept clean, and but a small quantity of food should be given at a time—the quantity being frequently repeated. The following mode of fattening hogs has been highly recommended, and although the season is now well advanced, we put the suggestion on record. During the first month feed with boiled potatoes and pumpkins mashed together, and mixed after the preparation has had time to cool, with a sprinkling of corn meal, or crushed field peas. From two to four weeks before killing feed with dry corn and cold but pure water. Always keep a supply of charcoal and rotten wood, and salt and wood ashes, where the hogs can have access to it to correct acidity, and above all see that they are kept warm and clean and comfortable.

HARVESTING CORN.

We presume that the great bulk of the corn crop has already been housed. Wherever it is still standing in shocks or is waiting topped and bladed in the field to be gathered, go to work at once and get it in.

MILCH COWS.

Milch cows even when fresh will soon fail in their milk if fed wholly on dry food. See that they are warmly housed and feed them upon chopped hay mixed with meal or bran and made into a slop, and an abundance of milk will be obtained throughout the whole winter season. Every warm and sunny day the cows should be turned out for a few hours for exercise, either in the woods or barn yard.—They should be given salt at least twice a week and have regular access to pure water.

COLTS AND YOUNG CATTLE.

Rough provender alone is not sufficient for growing colts and young cattle. If they are restricted to food of this kind they will be very apt to become stunted. A growing animal even if not worked at should have a supply of such food as will not impair his vigor or injure his general health. It is no economy to feed entirely on rough provender, for no amount of after attention can compensate for want of proper feeding and care at the period when

they most need it. Give then to these animals such shelter as will protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and alternate their supplies of coarse food with occasional messes of a better quality.

SHEEP.

Sheds for housing sheep during the winter are almost as essential to their health as due supplies of food. The sheds should be bedded with straw occasionally' or with leaves from the woods, and the racks should be kept well filled with good hay.—Let them also have access to rock salt and water at all times.

FIRE-WOOD.

Wherever coal is not used an ample supply of good, well-seasoned fire-wood should be furnished for the uses of the family. To do this, provision for future wants should now be made. See, therefore that a sufficient quantity of wood is cut, hauled home and neatly corded under shelter as soon as the ground is sufficiently frozen to bear a team.—It is by attention to matters of this kind that the comfort of the family is greatly enhanced, whilst, on the other hand, nothing can be more disagreeable than to neglect to lay in a good stock of seasoned wood, and have to depend upon wood freshly cut, and therefore difficult to burn.

FENCING.

Now is the time to examine thoroughly the fencing of the farm, and to make such repairs as will put it in thoroughly good condition. With the better class of farmers, provision is generally made to lay in during the winter a good stock of fencing stuff. There are many days—sometimes weeks—when the hands can be employed to advantage in pointing rails and boring posts, and in storing them away, so as to be ready for use when wanted.

Draining and Ditching.

When wet meadows are to be drained and ditched and especially if they are full of roots, the best time for this work is after the ground has been frozen to the depth of several inches. The frost binds the roots and soil well together, and they can then be readily cut with an old axe, and removed in clods, as it were, to the side of the ditch. The roots running mainly near the surface, and the ground being soft below, the rest of the operation becomes comparatively easy, even though it may have to be deferred until spring.

Carts, Farm Tools and Implements.

Examine these and see that they are in good condition. If not, have the necessary repairs done so that they shall be ready for use when required.

Materials for Compost.

Collect materials for composts. Woods-mould, decaying leaves, marsh-mud, refuse vegetable fibre of all sorts, the scrapings of ditches, the turf of headlands, all these should be gathered and carted to the barnyard or elsewhere, to be mixed in alternate layers with one-third their quantity of barnyard manure, until fermentation sets in. When the fermentation reaches its height, break down the heap and mix for future use.

Garden Work for December.

There is very little to be done in the open garden this month. Where frames are used, and every family in the country ought to have one or more, young plants may be forwarded so as to allow of their being set out at the very earliest opportunity in the spring, or some kind of vegetables, such as lettuce and radishes for instance, may be allowed to mature in the frames. We make the following suggestions:

Lettuce and Small Salading.—The seeds of lettuce, cress and radishes may be sown in hot beds for early use. Care should be taken to give the plants sufficient air during mild weather, and to protect the frames with mats whenever the weather is inclement. In watering the plants use tepid water.

Cabbage.—These should have been taken up and stored away last month. If however this was not done see that they are secured as early as possible.

Heavy Clay Soils.—The remarks on the breaking up of heavy clay soils, which will be found in the Farm Work for the month apply equally to the garden. As however the quantity of land in a garden is but small, the best mode of ameliorating a clay soil there is to cart on a heavy dressing of sand.—By following the practice for a few years the effects will be permanent and the choicest kind of garden soil obtained.

Asparagus Beds.—Clean off the beds—fork them well over, top-dress them heavily with manure and ashes, and give the whole bed a liberal broadcasting of refuse salt.

Clearing Off.—Make every preparation for spring operations, by gathering up all refuse vines and weeds, and either burn them or add them to the compost heap. Put carefully away for future use pea sticks and bean poles, and cut and trim new ones if more are needed. Gather all stones off the garden and manure the beds heavily for future use. If the soil is stiff, dig the manure in at once, and prepare the beds for early planting. If, on the other hand, the soil is light and porous, simply manure the bed heavily, and let it lie thus through the winter.

THE APPLE ROT.—The tendency of our fine crop of apples to rot this season, is the subject of universal complaint. It is so we believe in all parts of the country. This is much to be regretted as it seems to be very evident from the testimony before us, that this excellent fruit must be subjected to immediate use, and cannot be successfully preserved for winter's use. Will some of our experienced horticulturist please inform us if they can, of the cause of this speedy decay of our apple crop this season.

—*The True Democrat, York, Pa.*

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

PRESERVE THE THOROUGH-BRED.

To Col. Oden Bowie, of Prince Georges—

My Dear Sir:—With the kind permission of the conductors of the "Maryland Farmer," I avail myself of the use of its columns to address you this communication, and I am satisfied that the great interest you have always evinced for the subject, which induces me to make it, will cause you to pardon me for the liberty I have taken. Although never having owned, nor do I expect to own, what is vulgarly called a "race horse," still believing as I do, that nothing has done more to develop the true qualities of the horse, as we find them in that magnificent animal, the "thoroughbred," than the establishment of such associations of gentlemen as are called in England, JOCKEY CLUBS, I would respectfully suggest that you call a meeting of the citizens of Maryland favorable to the object, to be held in Baltimore, or perhaps better, at the city of Annapolis, during the ensuing session of the Legislature, (of which body I am happy to see that the citizens of your county have had the good sense of make you a member of the "upper house"), and I am certain that there will be a most gratifying response to your invitation.

I would suppose that at least 500 gentlemen in the counties of the State, and city of Baltimore, would be willing to subscribe \$100 each towards the formation of a Club, thus raising a fund of \$50,000 to be appropriated to the purchase of the ground and the erection of the necessary buildings. The main purpose of the Association should be, of course, to preserve the "thoroughbred" in his purity, and not, as has been the case in other parts of the country, with similar bodies, turn its entire attention to the encouragement of the production of "scrubs," that could for a mile or so make 2.40.

Preserve the thoroughbred and you can make your trotters, hunters, family horses, coach horses, &c.; but from these you can never create a thoroughbred. The grounds and buildings might be so arranged as to accommodate the State Agricultural Society about to be re-organized—the necessary track would be of great service to the Agricultural Society, as experience has shown that no mere exhibition of as fine cattle, &c., as can be produced will attract the same attention, or draw the same crowd as the "trotting matches" that have now become the leading feature of our Agricultural Fairs.

It might be so arranged that the annual meetings of the Jockey Club should correspond with those of the Agricultural Society, so as the exhibition and trial of thoroughbreds might take place at the same time.

Deeming it, as you will perceive from the above, all important to continue in his purity "the monarch of the turf," and source of all improvement in the horse, I sincerely trust, my dear sir, that you will, with your accustomed energy, when any work is to be done, give your attention to the formation and organization of an association devoted to this truly patriotic purpose.

Some might think that an Agricultural Society would answer all the purposes of a Jockey Club, but I do not think so, as there are a great many of our citizens, not farmers, who would, where the horse was alone concerned, take a deep interest in

the matter, but who will not in a society devoted to the general interests of agriculture. They might be so organized, however, as to work together to their mutual advantage. You may set me down for "one chance." As ever, with great respect,

Your friend and servant, COLONUS.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BROOM CORN.

My attention has been called to an excellent article in your March number, "On the Culture, Harvesting and Fitting for Market, Broom Corn." The writer has given such minute instructions that nothing more can be added. But in the curing he says: "The brush is taken into an open dry house and spread upon slats to dry. It is turned from time to time, and if the weather is good, will dry out and cure in a couple of weeks." * * In all the operations with the brush before it is cured, care must be taken that it be not piled together in any quantity so that it will heat, since that would destroy the color and injure its sale."

What a world of trouble is involved in all this.—Now, can it not be cured artificially as it comes from the field, even though wet from rain? I believe it can. Heat alone will not do; that has been tried. It parches the straw and makes it brittle.—But a strong current of warm air, meeting the brush first at a low temperature, and gradually increasing as it parts with its moisture to a higher degree is quite a different matter, and exactly suited to the purpose. Such is the Drying Tunnel advertised in this paper.

Imagine a Tunnel built on the surface of the ground, of brick, or lath and plaster, eight feet wide, seven feet high, and in length from sixty to one hundred feet, according to the quantity to be cured in a day. It is fitted with a double track of rail way and train of cars. Over the entrance is a chimney twenty inches square and twenty feet high, made of four boards nailed together. Near the exit is a furnace throwing hot air into the tunnel, thus creating a strong current—in fact, a warm, windy, summer's day intensified. The degree of heat is regulated by a thermometer. I find that 135° is enough for fruit and vegetables; but the brush might bear more. Fruit is cured beautifully in twenty-four hours, and inch boards, green from the log, in forty-eight hours, having lost sixteen per cent. in weight the first day, and but four per cent. the next. This is the utmost that broom corn could require, and if a second day be necessary, in order to keep the work going, you have only to widen the tunnel to receive another track, and probably add something to its length.

The process is very simple. The first day is occupied in filling the tunnel. After this, as a loaded car is entered, a dry one is taken out and immediately passed to the press.

Will one of your correspondents describe the machine used for stripping off the seed, the price for those driven by horse-power, and also by hand, and where they can be procured. None are to be had in Baltimore. Your patrons on the Eastern Shore will engage largely in the culture next year, and want all the information you can give. A gentleman planted sixty acres this year in Northampton County, Va.—was offered \$3000 for the crop as it stood and refused—cut it, and a spell of rainy weather setting in, caused it to mildew, which reduced it one half. This misfortune would have been prevented by the tunnel. FRANCIS H. SMITH,

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

REMOVING SMALL STONES.

Messrs Editors:—In your November number, before me, I find an extract from the "Turf, Field and Farm," and another from the "Gent's Magazine," published in 1773, in both of which the common practice among all good farmers in stony regions, of removing the small stones from the surface of tillage land, is decried. I am not surprised that you found, in productions of the past century, an article advocating the non-removal of small stones from tillage grounds, but I am surprised that a paper of the character of the "Turf, Field and Farm," should at this day, advocate a course that none but the most slovenly and indolent will follow, and more so. to see it endorsed by a journal of the acknowledged practical character of the "Maryland Farmer."

I learned to plow and mow on the stony hills of Eastern New York and New England, where all the thrifty farmers, and those who produce the largest crops, embrace every opportunity, even at a cost of \$80 to \$100 per acre, to remove all the stones that obstruct tillage or harvesting, and in my experience of 40 years with the effects of the removal of the stones, I have yet to see the first case where it proved injurious, while on the contrary, I feel safe in saying that I have seen the crops nearly doubled by their removal and the more thorough tillage which was made practicable. In meadows was the advantageous effects most striking, as the crop of grass produced was not only increased, but the facilities for harvesting it improved to that degree that the same meadow yielded from 25 to 50 per cent. more than it did before the stones were removed from the surface, and the time saved in sharpening, scythes and mowers was very great. In the region to which I allude, no tiles are used for drainage purposes, but small stones are used exclusively. I contend that they are preferable to tiles for under-drains, if the drains are properly engineered and constructed, though they are much more expensive than tiles, even where the tiles are to be hauled five miles, and the stones of proper size lie broadcast on the adjacent land.

The excavation of ditches for effective stone drains, even where the stones are obtainable of a proper size, is much more expensive than for tile drains, as they must necessarily be larger. But of the removal of stones I would further say, that I have practiced—and seen others do the same—not only picking the small stones from the surface, but I have followed the subsoil plow and taken the stones from the furrow and loaded the carts with them at once, with decided economy, and astonishing ease and pleasure in future tillage.

But I need not multiply words on this subject, for I am satisfied that neither of the articles which you have laid before your readers, will make a convert to the doctrine of the advantage and economy of leaving small stones on the surface of the ground or within the reach of tillage implements.

I would say, however, in conclusion, that I am in the practice of using them, when they are obtainable, to lay upon mulching around trees, great numbers of which I plant annually, and find them of great service, not altogether for their effect of retaining moisture in the soil, but by their incumbent weight tending to support the trees in their erect positions; for small trees and shrubs, I much prefer them to staking or tying. Very respectfully,
J. WILKINSON, *Baltimore, Md.*

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

Messrs. Editors:—I find in the November number of the *Farmer*, an excellent article from the pen of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Chester County, Pa., under the caption, "Breeding and Feeding Pigs."

This is a very important branch of husbandry in this country; it has been especially so for a few years past. A dealer in swine, told me a few days since, that he had been a large dealer for the past twenty years, that he sold thousands annually, and that he never sold hogs on the leg for \$10 per cwt. but once before the war, but that he had sold them for more than twice that amount since; he also told me that pork had fallen \$1.50 per cwt. in the past few days. I was for years quite renowned, some years since, as a hog breeder, as the reports of many Agricultural Societies attest, and it was to me the most profitable branch of farming, and farmers generally will find it profitable to them, if they will select breeds adapted to the climate and their facilities for keeping them, and they will be sure and not overstock. I rarely kept more than 30 to 50, but I always kept them in the highest condition for profit. I sold them for breeding purposes exclusively, and at higher prices than any other breeder in the country, and received the highest prize awarded in five different States. I have frequently been asked the question, why I did not keep a larger number, to which I replied, that I could not do so profitably. A certain number can be kept on every farm with profit, but the number must always be regulated by the facilities for feeding with proper food, at remunerative cost. On one occasion when the list of awards of prizes for swine was read at an Agricultural exhibition, I received a large number of prizes, on the announcement of which, a wag among the bystanders remarked in my presence: "Well, his folks must be all hogs."

But I commenced this article to speak particularly of an important feature in the management of brood sows, particularly at the period of parturition, on which Mr. Woods has not been as explicit as I think would be profitable to your readers.

I would recommend that a brood sow should at all seasons be confined to a small yard and pen by herself, for at least one week before she is expected to be delivered, and that her bed should be fine short hay, or chopped straw, and the walls or partitions of that portion of the pen where the bed is, should be supplied with a guard, to effectually prevent the sow from overlaying the pigs. I arranged them as I shall describe, and found my plan effectual in preventing overlaying. I attached firmly to the side, or partitions of the pen, around the bed, blocks about 3 by 6 by 12 inches in length, placing the length vertically, and keeping the lower end of the block about six inches from the floor. On these blocks I nailed a fender of 1 by 6 inches, keeping the lower edge of the fender level with the lower end of the block.

This prevented the sow from laying directly against the walls, or partitions of the pens, and left room for the pigs to escape being crushed, by their running back under the fender, from which they had free escape in two directions, by the blocks being placed the height named from the floor. I believe that this simple arrangement has saved me hundreds of pigs.

Yours truly,

J. WILKINSON, *Baltimore, Md.*

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 8.

MELONS.—*Musk Melons.*—Desirable sorts are Allen's Superb, Large Nutmeg, Green Citron, Jenny Lind and Yellow Cantelope. Plant in hills four feet each way, about the middle of May; excavate the hills 4 to 6 inches deep and a foot in diameter, into each of which put a peck of well-rotted stable-manure or fine compost; incorporate well with the soil; fill the holes with the soil taken out, which will raise them three or four inches higher than the surrounding soil. The seed is covered in this soil $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, 8 or 10 to a hill. In about a week they will germinate; the appearance of the plants may be greatly improved by gently loosening the dirt around them with the finger; when they have put forth their rough leaves, thin to 4 plants to a hill. Hoe frequently till they begin to run. To repel the striped bug, use the same means as for the cucumber; frequent disturbance and dusting with guano and plaster mixed, in equal quantities, are good preventives.

WATER MELONS.—Good varieties are, Early Mountain Sweet, Black Spanish, Ice Cream, Mountain Sprout, Orange, and Citron (for preserves.) Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, and give about the same culture as the last. Melons do best in a light, sandy soil, well enriched with manure, and well exposed to the sun.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS.—There are many curious varieties of the cress, though none more beautiful than the common Nasturtium. It has a sharp, warm taste, and is frequently used in salads. The green seeds pickled in vinegar, are very palatable. Sow the seeds thinly in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, from the first of April to the last of May; cover an inch deep with well prepared soil; thin to eight inches. Train to a trellis, or give them brush, poles or rough stones to run over.

OKRA.—This plant was introduced from the West Indies, and is very little known except in the vicinity of cities, but is one which most people soon become fond of when they use it. The plant is an annual, grows from 2 to 6 feet high, with rather coarse leaves and light yellow flowers, with a dark centre. The young pods are the eatable portion; these grow from 4 to 8 inches long and about an inch in diameter, several sided, tapering toward the stem. Are very mucilaginous, and excellent for thickening soups, etc. Boiled in water and dressed in drawn butter after the manner of Asparagus, furnishes a dish much relished by many. Being of Southern origin it requires a long season. Plant in May, in drills 3 feet apart, thinly; cover the seed lightly; thin to 9 inches apart, and hoe frequently. This requires a warm, dry soil in good heart to do well.

ONION.—The most extensively known and cultivated vegetable grown. It has been the common seasoning for soups, etc., of all nations, from the earliest period. *Varieties.*—Early Red, Large Red Wethersfield, Danvers Yellow, Silver Skin, White Portugal, Potato and Top or Button Onion. The soil cannot be too rich, or too free from weeds for this vegetable; however rich it may be, a coat of manure is required every year. Wood ashes are an excellent dressing for the surface. Dig or plow the ground thoroughly, and make the surface smooth as possible before sowing. Sow as soon in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart and half an inch deep. When four

or five inches high thin to three inches apart. Keep down the weeds with the shuffle-hoe, and hand weeding. After the tops fall down and dry, pull and place thinly on the ground for a few days; when dry, top and spread them rather thinly on the barn floor, where they can lie five or six weeks, when they may be placed away in bins in a cool place.

PARSLEY.—A very useful and pleasant garden vegetable, useful for flavoring soups and stews, which to the taste of many is very agreeable. *Varieties.*—Plain, Curled or Double, Hamburg or Rooted and Dickson Extra. Sow in drills half an inch deep in April. May be used for edging around compartments of vegetables or alongside of walks. When five or six inches high, thin to six inches apart; to keep a young stock constantly for use, cut down about a third part at a time. Keep it from severe frosts and it will grow all winter. For this object, select a warm spot of ground, light and rich; sow early in the season, cut them all over in September. Surround the bed early in November with boards, and cover with mats or shutters: glass is much better if it is to be had. In this way a sufficient supply is always obtainable.

PARSNIPS.—The parsnip is a biennial plant. It is both wholesome and nourishing. *Varieties.*—Long Smooth, Hollow Crown, the Student and Abbott's Improved Crown. It succeeds well in deep, rich, sandy loam. When the ground is fully warm, sow in drills eighteen inches apart; scatter the seeds thinly and cover lightly; thin to three inches apart. Stir the soil frequently and keep free of weeds. They will stand any amount of frost. Before the ground freezes, take up what are desired for winter's use, and pack in boxes or barrels in sand. The rest will keep in the ground till spring, and be improved by the freezing. GIARDINIÈRE.

Rules for Measurement.

The following rules for measuring corn and liquids will be very useful to many of our readers:

1st. Shucked Corn—Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together and their product by eight; then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many barrels; and those on the right so many hundredths of a barrel.

2d. Unshucked Corn—Multiply as in rule first in the above example, and the product obtained by $5\frac{1}{3}$; then cut off two figures on the right, those on the left will be barrels, those on the right so many hundredths of a barrel.

For grain, fruit, herbs, in house or box, find the length, breadth and depth, multiply these together; then annex two ciphers and divide the product by 124. Answer in bushels, pecks, quarts.

3d. Liquid—Find the length in inches from the bung, the under edge of the head or chine; multiply it into itself twice and products by 270. Answer in gallons, quarts, pints and gills.

Measure 209 feet on each side and you have lacking an inch, one square acre.

GETTING OUT OSAGE SEED.—John F. Doris, of Lee county, Iowa, gives his method: Place the balls in the cellar, same as apples, in March, exposed to frost, to rot them; keep moist, wash out when well rotted, and plant without allowing them to become dry.

The following brief treatise on the Culture of the Onion, we copy from a valuable pamphlet published by Orange Judd, editor of the American Agriculturist, comprising statements from seventeen practical onion growers most of whom had been engaged from ten to thirty years in raising onions largely for market.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS.

BY D. C. REYNOLDS, CLINTON COUNTY, PA.

The Onion tribe, consisting of the onion, leek, garlic, and shallot, are natives of Eastern countries, but they seem to be well adapted to certain portions of the United States, and acquire considerable pungency of flavor in this climate.

In order to be successful in growing the onion, the soil must be rich, light, deep, and in a situation well exposed to the sun. You must not think of sowing the seed until you have worked the bed well to the depth of eighteen inches, enriching it, and beating it flat and firm with a spade.

Some may suppose it early, but I always sow my onion seed sometime in March, not being at all particular as to the precise time of the month, or having any regard to the superstition so prevalent in regard to signs. No good gardener can dispense with the line; he will therefore scratch drills by the line just deep enough to be clearly seen, and then distribute the seeds along the drills about three or four seeds to the inch.

Next, sift fine sandy earth over the seeds, and pat the surface even. Finally, scatter leached ashes over the bed, evenly, to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch. Be careful to allow no weeds to grow up and choke the young plants. This is a very important precaution, as I think the shade caused by rank weeds is one of the greatest causes of small crops in this country. As the onions grow, they must be thinned out; allowing alternately a space between, fully equal to the breadth of the onion from bulb to bulb. There are some who prefer to sow onions broadcast, but I am satisfied they lose more by their indolence than they gain in point of economy of time. After the onions have somewhat advanced, it will be beneficial to scatter common salt among them, the chemical properties of the salt seem to cause them to enlarge.

This is about as good a way to cultivate the onion from the seed to the perfect large onion, as I have ever seen, or tried—and it is my custom to examine every new idea, or experiment, that comes before the public, with a view to a correct plan, not only with the onion, but all kinds of vegetables.—In September, the necks of the onions should be twisted, and after the leaves become yellow, take the crop up, and place the onions under a shed exposed to sun and air until they are quite dry on the outside. Of the different kinds, I prefer the white, as not being so rank to the taste, and we know they always bring a better price in the market. Although I confess to having been often disappointed in my experience with Patent Office seeds, owing to their age before they are placed in the ground, yet I can safely recommend the "white onion" obtained from England, as of superior quality both as regards size and taste.

Besides the onions raised from the seed, we can grow them so as to have a supply in July. The ground, in this case, must be prepared early as the

weather will permit, in February, and for seed take a number of those small bulbs that are always found in the beds just described, and which are not above an inch broad. The bed being ready at the end of the first week, form it into squares on the surface by means of cross-strings. At the places where the lines meet, press in an onion, one third of the onion being placed in the ground, so that the bulb will remain firm and erect. After this is done, you will have a bed with the onions in squares, five or six inches apart. Now, the onion naturally forms its bulb the first year of its growth, and forms flower and seed in the second year. Of course, therefore, these small onions, being in their second year, will attempt to form flower and seed, and this must be prevented by plucking off the flower-head as soon as it makes its appearance. A second attempt will be made, which must also be prevented in the same way. Thus, the sap, which would otherwise have "run to seed," will be kept in the bulb, and by degrees two, three, or four medium-sized onions will be developed. These are to be taken in July or August, and dried under a shed, as before directed.

A great amount of nonsense, in the shape of "experiments," has been given to the world on the subject of the onion; but as I have already remarked, give me a soil rich, light, deep, and well exposed to the sun, and in addition, a few bushels of leached ashes, and a reasonable quantity of common salt, and I will show you a crop of onions equal to any ever produced by any other mode.

The onion is a plant whose roots feed upon nourishment on or very near the surface—hence deep sowing and planting, as well as hoeing the earth around the plants, are to be avoided. In very hot weather in summer, it may be necessary to water them—but do not carry this to extremes. The onion is a very hardy plant, and I have frequently left bulbs in the ground throughout the winter for the purpose of obtaining an early mess on the dinner-table in spring.

There is another mode of raising the onion which I like very well, although requiring a greater length of time to develop. This is by sowing the seed, thickly in drills from three to five inches apart, having prepared the ground in the same manner as above described, and reserving the leached ashes and salt for the second year. By this method, you procure a number of bushels of small onions, which are to be kept over winter in a place dry, not too warm, and yet where they will not freeze. These must be planted as early as the spring weather will admit, in the second year, and the flower-shoots must be plucked off, as I have said in speaking of the early summer variety. They must be planted in the same way, in squares of five or six inches apart. * *

THE EFFECT OF TREES ON CLIMATE.—The Canary Isles, when first discovered were clothed with thick forests. A great part of these woods, were destroyed by the first settlers, and the result has been the lessening of the rains and the dwindling away of the springs and brooks. The aridity of the interior of Spain is owing to the hatred of the Spaniards to trees. Many districts in France have been injured in respect to climate by denudation. The maritime regions of Algeria are remarkably dry, owing to the native husbandman cutting down all the arborescent productions. On the other hand, rain has become more frequent in Egypt since the vigorous cultivation of palm trees.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The following on the cultivation of cotton, was written, some time since, by a planter in North Carolina :

We cultivate nearly all the soils not containing an excess of sand, nor too much moisture. River, creek, alluvial bottoms, and swamps, all give a good yield if properly drained ; not only these, but the pine lands of clay sub-soils, when properly prepared and improved, will make good cotton ; and in many localities for a few years give a good crop without manuring.

These pine lands heretofore only associated with tar, pitch, and turpentine, give greater promise of future increase of crop, under the proper system of improvement and cultivation than any of the districts of India or Africa that have yet been tried.

Climates that will not admit of planting by the first week in May are too short ; they may occasionally give good crops, but the chances are in favor that they may be cut short by an early frost. Much of the earth has sufficient warmth of weather and richness of soil, but is deficient in the proper mixture of rain and sunshine.

Excessive rains in winter or spring, particularly the latter, unfit the land for planting, and usually produces a bad stand. Continued drought dwarfs the stalk, and excessive rains give too much weed with a deficiency of buttons. If a propitious season has given the necessary stalk and buttons, heavy rains or continuous damp, and cloudy weather in the blooming season, will injure the staple both in quality and quantity.

A warm spring with light showers, a dry summer with occasional rains to wet the soil, and an autumn with a clear sky, are the essentials for cotton ; to make a good crop with continued wet weather in or after the blooming season, is impossible. How it will succeed in a dry weather climate where it is necessary to resort to irrigation, I have no accurate information, but certainly much better than where the rainy seasons are in excess.

No lands with a proper system of manuring promise more than our piney lands with a clay subsoil ; and if marl or lime, with each other alternate year at rest free from grazing, can be applied, they are without a rival for improvement ; even the exhausted soils under this system of treatment will soon greatly excel their natural productiveness. Some of the best cotton fields of Edgcombe are grown on improved piney lands. I have known fields by the annual application of manure to yield for successive years an average of a bale of cotton to the acre, and occasionally more ; the staple usually grading about middling. Under a good system of manuring, there is no difficulty of getting an average of 1000 pounds to the acre.

The Cotton Tax and the Planters and Merchants.

As the new cotton crop begins to come forward in the South, the Cotton Tax and the method of collecting it produces great practical inconvenience.— It is interfering, to no inconsiderable extent, with the progress of the crops to the markets. All the provisions of the law show that its framers were but little versed in the details of raising and selling cotton. In the first place, the tax, which amounts to nearly one half the price of cotton before the war, is exceedingly onerous. It must be paid before the staple is removed from the respective revenue districts, and, not one planter in a hundred has the money on hand to pay the tax. When the planters raise the money by loan or mortgage, the United States Assessors are not always on hand to value the staple and receive the tax. In such cases, it is necessary to go to considerable expense of time and money, to procure the officers from a distance of, perhaps, scores of miles. In many districts no Assessors or Collectors have been appointed, and according to the strict construction of the law, the cotton is liable to be confiscated in case the owners venture to remove it from these districts. Then, too, the Assessors are frequently without the blanks and other papers requisite for the collection of the tax. The peculiar hardships of this condition of affairs may be appreciated from the fact, that railroads, canal, and transportation companies, generally, are prohibited by law from moving the cotton until the tax is paid.

The consequence of this condition of affairs are most serious in the Southern States, and must soon affect the North. Large lots of cotton are kept laying for weeks upon plantations. In fact, the law blocks up the cotton crops from a market. The crop, such as it is, will be at least a month behind time in reaching the seaboard. All classes must suffer. The newly emancipated freedmen will be compelled to remain without the stipulated pay that depends upon the facility and success met by the planter in obtaining a market. The freedmen, incapable of understanding the cause of the delay in paying them, will become discontented and less inclined to enter into new contracts for next years crops. The planters, too, will suffer, for they cannot afford to lie out of their money, and are put to increased expense for interest and other incidental charges. The brokers and Northern merchants will also suffer by the delay caused by the law, in realising the advances due to them by the planters.

The law is all the more vexatious and injurious in consequence of the peculiar condition of the Southern people. They are in a transition state. They are entering upon a new experiment of labor, the successful results of which, it should be the duty of

Congress to foster by all legitimate methods. But Congress has virtually thrown new, unexpected, and unnecessary obstacles in the way of the progress of the blacks to freedom. With inconceivable stupidity, it has imposed burdens upon the chief staple of the South, at a moment when every consideration of statesmanship and sound policy demand the removal of every restriction from labor, an onerous tax was imposed upon its chief product. It is certain that the cotton tax will fall heavily upon the freedmen and the poorer classes of whites. A large proportion of the new crop, was raised upon "shares" by colored people and poor whites, who cannot advance the amount of the tax necessary to get their products to market, and who stand in pressing necessity of immediate pecuniary returns for their labor. Heretofore, cotton has been virtually as good as gold to the owners. But, at a moment when the whole Country stands in pressing need of the proceeds for the new crop, we find that vexatious legislative enactments interpose and prevent the realization of the value of the crop.

These results were anticipated by us some time since. When the project of taxing the great staple of the South was under discussion in Congress, we demonstrated the bad policy of the measure. All the results anticipated by us have been more than realized. The tax should never have been imposed; and the first duty of Congress should be to repeal it. And in this it is desirable that the Secretary of the Treasury should give a liberal interpretation to the law, and mitigate its severity as far as possible.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal*.

Moles as Worm Destroyers.

In a commune of the canton of Zurich, the municipal council were lately about to proceed to the selection of a mole catcher, when M. Weber, a distinguished naturalist, laid before the board the following facts: M. Weber had carefully examined the stomachs of 15 moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or of roots, whereas they were filled by the remains of ascarides, or earth-worms. M. Weber, not satisfied by this fact, shut up several moles in a box containing sods of earth, on which fresh grass was growing, and a smaller case of grubs and earth-worms. In nine days two moles devoured 341 white worms, 193 earth-worms, 25 caterpillars, and a mouse, skin and bones, which had been enclosed while alive in the box. M. Weber next gave them raw meat cut up in small pieces, mixed with vegetables; the moles eat the meat and left the plants. He next gave them nothing but vegetables; in 24 hours two moles died of starvation. Another naturalist calculated that two moles destroy 20,000 white worms in a single year.—*The Kosmos*.

Raising Onions.

D. Weymouth, in the *Maine Farmer*, gives his experience in onion raising:—I wish to tell you how I have managed to raise a crop of onions this season, and perhaps some one will be induced to go and do likewise.

I selected a piece of ground in my garden which is a rich, moist soil, seventeen feet wide by forty-five feet long. On this piece, I spread one cart-load of old, well-rotted manure, which made a pretty thick coat. This I plowed in as deep as I could, being careful to cover all the manure. I then raked the ground well with an iron rake, and marked the rows lengthwise the piece, sixteen inches apart, and sowed it by hand the first of May. To prevent the maggot from destroying the crops when the onions were about coming up, I gave the rows a little sprinkling with white pine saw dust, and repeated the saw dust at each time hoeing, increasing the quantity as the plants grew larger. There have been no signs of the maggot.

And now for the result. After thinning out the rows, and using all I wanted in my family through the season, and giving a large quantity to my neighbors, I harvested yesterday eleven bushels of as nice onions as you would wish to see.

Seeding Down Land—Keeping Potatoes in Summer.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says: I notice in your last issue, an article on Seeding Down Land, which says: "It frequently occurs that in seeding down land to timothy and clover, both prove a partial failure the first year, and yield but a scanty crop of hay the second year." My custom for many years in such cases has been this: As soon as the grain is taken off—usually in August—and the deficiency of grass discovered, to sow a liberal quantity of seed on the land and let it go; and I never failed to get a good crop of hay the next summer.

My way of keeping potatoes for summer use, may be a benefit to some of your readers. Early in spring I select good, hard, sound potatoes, and pack them with dry sawdust in barrels, and place them in a cool cellar. Put up in this manner, they are as hard and fresh in August as when put up in March, do not sprout, nor wilt. Dry tan, and perhaps dry sand would answer the purpose as well.

GROUND NUTS.—It may not be generally known that these nuts can be successfully grown in this section, we have the best evidence of it, in the form of a basket of them, fine in quality as well as in quantity, raised and presented to us by our liberal friend Capt. Meetze; for which he will please accept our thanks.—*The Sentinel*, Warrenton, Va.

SMALL FARMS AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

The celebrated Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, Leicestershire, and the founder of the New Leicestershire sheep, used to tell an anecdote with exceeding glee, of a farmer not only of the olden school but of the olden times.

This farmer, who owned and occupied 1000 acres of land, had 3 daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her $\frac{1}{4}$ of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found, by a little more speed, and a little better management, the produce of his farm did not decrease. When his second daughter married, he gave her $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining land for her portion, but no money. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughed up what he called his poor, dry furze, covering in some places nearly half the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that the product increased; he made more money, because his new broken up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed three times more laborers upon it; he rose two hours sooner in the morning, had no more dead fallows once in 3 years; instead of which he got two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. A garden never requires a dead fallow. But the great advantage was, that he had got the same money to manage 500 acres as he had to manage 1000 acres; therefore he laid out double the money upon the land. When the third and last daughter married he gave her 250 acres, or half which remained, for her portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land as he had at first to farm the whole.

He began to ask himself a few questions, and set his wits to work to see how he was to make as much of 250 acres as he had of 1000. He then paid off his bailiff, who weighed 20 stone! rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb; he got twice as much work done for his money; he made his servants and laborers, and horses, move faster,—broke them from their snail's pace,—and found that the eye of the master quickened the pace of his servant. He saw the beginning and ending of everything; and to his servants and laborers, instead of saying, "go and do it," he said to them, "let us go, my boys, and do it." Between come and go he soon found out a great difference. He grubbed up the whole of his furze and ferns, and then ploughed up the whole of his poor grass land, and converted a great deal of corn into meat for the sake of the manure, and he preserved his black water (the essence of manure); cut his hedges down, which had not been plashed for 40 to 50 years; straightened his zig-zag fences; cut his water courses

straight, and gained a deal of land by doing so; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could; he grubbed up many of his hedges and borders covered with bushes, in many places from 10 to 14 yards in width, some more in his small closes, some not wider than streets, and threw 3, 4, 5 and 6 closes into one. He found out that, instead of growing whitethorn hedges and haws to feed foreign birds in winter, he could grow food for man instead of migratory birds.

After all this improvement, he grew more and made more of 250 acres than he did from 1000; at the same time he found out that half of England was not cultivated at that time, for want of means to cultivate it with. I let him rams and sold him long-horned bulls (said Mr. B.), and told him the real value of labor, both in-doors and out, and what ought to be done with a certain number of men, oxen and horses, within a given time. I taught him to sow less and plough better; that there were limits and measures to all things; and that the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I told him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter, light land stiffer, and stiff land lighter. I soon caused him to shake off his old, deep-rooted prejudices, and I grafted new ones in their places. I told him not to breed inferior cattle, sheep or horses, but the best of every kind, for the best consumed no more than the worst. My friend became a new man in his old age.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

The Hessian Fly.

Wheat growers suffer greatly by the ravages of this insect. It can be easily destroyed in the following manner:—About the middle of August sow a strip of wheat adjoining where you intend to put your crop—say one or two acres. About the middle of September sow your field. When that has come up and shows cleverly, plow under deeply the first sown. The fly is headed, and your crop is safe.—*Colman's Rural World*.

Remarks by the Editor Practical Entomologist.—I suspect that the whole virtue of the above prescription lies in sowing the crop in the middle of September, and that the strip sown in the middle of August does little or no good, except by preventing a man's home grown Hessian Flies from straying away to trouble his neighbors. It has long been known that wheat, that does not appear above ground till after the Hessian Fly has disappeared, escapes the ravages of that insect. Five years ago I found that the farmers in Southern Illinois were fully aware of this fact, and governed their time for sowing accordingly. Usually the Fly comes out about the first few weeks in September and disappears in a week or so, the time varying a little according to the latitude. But the safest rule is to notice in each neighborhood, at what date the latest sown wheat that is taken by the Fly was sown, and to sow for the future a little later than that particular date.

The Manure Pit.

The Agricultural editor of the New York *Times* gives a description of a barn, recently erected by Dr. Hexamer in West Chester, N. Y. In alluding to the stables, he says :

"The floors of the stables are watertight, and the surface descends a trifle, so that all the liquid flows in gutters into the manure pit directly in the rear of the stalls. Small flap doors are prepared close to the floor, which provide a convenient opening for throwing out all the solid litter into the manure pit, which is about 100 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, substantially cemented on the inside and bottom, so that no surplus water can enter or escape. At one end of the pit stands the privy which furnishes much excellent fertilizing material. The manure is spread around evenly and covered with muck, or rich, mellow soil. The pit will contain about 200 loads; and on that small farm it is filled and emptied three or four times annually with the choicest compost. With such a pit no manure is wasted. As the liquid from the stables is not always sufficient to keep the manure, containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, from becoming "fire-fanged," the leader from the eave-troughs is so arranged that any desirable amount of water can be turned into the manure-pit during the fall of rain. The pit is so arranged that a cart or wagon may be driven along close by its side, from end to end, thus facilitating the great labor of forking and shoveling the compost. The arrangements for making barnyard compost, on which farmers must rely chiefly for material to maintain the fertility of their lands, are most complete, convenient and economical.—Those farmers who waste half of their barnyard manure should learn by these suggestions to save all their manure, and thus raise bountiful crops of grain, roots, fruit or grass."

Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? —a woman who is happy because she can't help it —whose smiles even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talents, or for style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Sick or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace. Where is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide will not awaken an answering gleam? Why, these joyously tempered people don't know half the good they do.

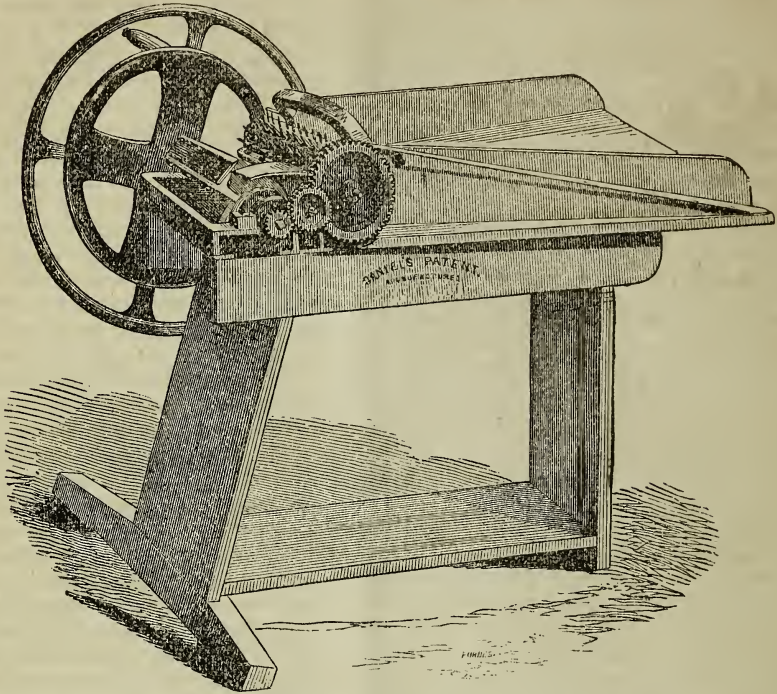
A Southern Editor's Advice to the South.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH, writing from New York to his paper, the *Mobile Register*, says of a portion of Southern Pennsylvania, over which he has recently traveled:—"The wealth of this country cannot be justly measured by its population. The *improvements in machinery*, especially as applied to agriculture, almost dispense with human hands and the sweat of the brow. They plow, sow, and reap with machines, and man's only occupation is to superintend them. Hence, you ride over a country dotted with farms, in a high state of culture and groaning under crops, and are surprised at the lack of laborers, and wonder who does all this work! Capital and science have supplied the places of our large gangs of negroes; and the work goes on as if by magic. Thus Pennsylvania, with her three millions of population, enjoys productions equal to the labor of six millions. The same processes would make the South a garden of fruitfulness, the abode of a great population, and the seat of power. Let us take lessons from our neighbors and find compensation for the sudden destruction of our vast labor system. We have all that Pennsylvania has, in coal, iron, and water-power, without her harsh winter climate. We have products impossible to her soil. The war has hewn a pathway to guide Southern energies in a new direction. Let us follow it, and *encourage labor and skill to settle among us*, capital to export our latent resources, and train and elevate the negro to be able to do his part of the grand work of closing the gap in material civilization which our hardy Northern neighbors have for so long kept open between us. By this path, too, men of the South, we are to recover the political power to make our rights respected and sure."

TO PRESERVE POTATOES FROM ROT.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for years with complete success, though in some instances the tubers were diseased when taken out of the ground: Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches deep of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches of potatoes and lime again; repeat the operation till all are stored away. One bushel of lime will do forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.

BARLEY.—It appears from the Census Report of 1860 that California produced the largest crop of barley, being 4,415,426 bushels—New York next, being 4,186,668 bushels—Ohio next, being 1,663,868 bushels. Maryland produced 17,350 bushels.

Daniel's Patent Corn-Stalk, Cane, Hay and Fodder Cutter.



Two sizes of these Cutters are manufactured, and they are put up in the most thorough manner.—Wherever a strong, reliable and easy cutting machine is desired, with a capacity for doing a larger amount of work than any other machine of its size, these will give entire satisfaction. Thousands of them have been distributed throughout the country, and have long been acknowledged by farmers and feeders, Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, to be the best machine for cutting Corn Stalks, Cane, Hay, Straw, &c., that is now in use.

There are two sizes made—No. 1 Cutter for hand power, and No. 2 for horse power, but either may be worked by hand or horse power.

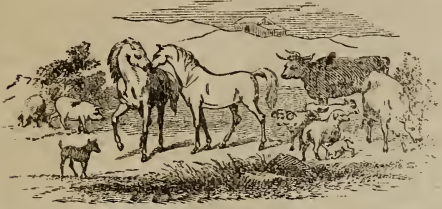
Farmers and Feeders are not generally aware of the importance of properly preparing and feeding Corn Stalks, to cattle. The following method is said to be the best and most successful for general use :

"Cut the corn as green as it will answer, and the earlier the corn is husked the better will be the fodder. In packing away the fodder, there should be a layer of straw of any kind, or old hay, between, quantity for quantity, and lay in this condition until wanted for use, but be sure and not let the fodder get dry, as cattle will eat mouldy black stalks much better than when dry; then cut the stalks and straw together one-half inch or less in

length; in this way cattle will eat the butts of the stalks better than the upper part. If the stalk is cut one inch or more in length, the cattle cannot eat but a small portion of the fodder.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE.—In the American Journal of Medical Science there is a most valuable discovery announced by Dr. J. H. Salisbury. He has satisfied himself that the real cause of fever and ague, in what are called malarious districts, is to be traced to a plant called the "Aqua Palmella," one of the lowest known forms of vegetable organism. The spores and oblong cells of this plant are, it seems, elevated by the exhalations rising up from the heated earth in the night, when the atmosphere has become cooler. The breathing in of these spores is said to be the cause of the fever and ague. Indeed, it would seem that they possess a powerful medical effect, useful to some—constitutions predisposed to consumption, for instance—yet destructive to others, through the fevers produced. It is supposed that, by proper arrangements, the knowledge of these facts will lead to the extirpation of the plants in many regions, and a more proper treatment of the disease. It will thus tend to render places habitable by white men, where before they could not subsist.

Live Stock Register.



POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

Mr. Barthrop, in a discussion on the breeding and management of horses, at a meeting of the Framingham farmers' club (England), gave the following as his idea of a good "hunter:"

"The most valuable horses are those that can carry the most weight; and although it does not always follow that the 16-hand horse can beat one of 15 hands, yet most men like to be on a horse high enough to enable them to see what is on the other side of a fence as they come to it; I therefore think the hunter brood-mare should not be less than 15½ hands. It is sometimes said: "A horse does not go on his head," and that is not an important feature; but I think a good head is a good setting off to a horse. I would have it well proportioned to the size of the horse, and care not so much for a "pretty head" as a good, intelligent looking one—no matter if it is rather long, provided it is lean, with a kindly expression of eye, nicely hung on the neck, clear between the jaws, to admit of the tracheas, or windpipe, having full play, and free from all thickening of any kind; the neck should be light, yet running gradually to strong, well-laid shoulders; the back should be of moderate length, with ribs springing well from the chine, a well-arched loin, two long hind quarters; the tail "on the top of his back," as it is called, is pretty enough to look at, but I believe the horse with rather drooping hind quarters will be found the fastest. The thighs should be full and muscular, running down into clean, big hocks, flat hind-legs, good fetlock joints and feet. It is important that the mare has deep, as well as good springing ribs; muscular, not fleshy shoulders; good, deep brisket with plenty of room for the lungs to play; arms well developed, and standing square on good flat fore legs, the sinews of which should be free from all appearances of fleshiness, but hard and wiry feeling, and running into strong fetlock and pastern joints, with feet free from all appearance of contraction or flatness.—This description of the essential points of a horse is perhaps, a very imperfect one, but I know not what more to say about it, further than, above all things, secure good oblique shoulders, and strong thighs and hocks.

Nice, straight fore legs are doubtless very desirable, but I would rather put up with a horse with arched fore legs, and that was a little cross-ankled, provided his shoulders and hind legs were good, than have the best formed fore legs ever seen, with upright short shoulders; remember, however, that it is not every horse with high withers that is desirable, but the shoulders should be long and well

laid into the back. The chief points of excellence that I have enumerated in the mare, are in all respects the same in the stallion, with perhaps the exception that his form should be more compact, his joints more firmly knit, and his general appearance denoting the possession of great power in comparatively small compass, and he must be thoroughbred.

What, then, has been said as to the shape of the hunter and riding horse, applies equally to the cart horse, with the exception of the shoulders, for whilst you cannot well have the shoulders of a riding horse too oblique, those of the cart horse ought to be more or less upright, so as to allow him to throw his weight into the collar. It is equally important with cart horses as with others, that attention should be paid to their breed, selecting those that are remarkable not only for their form, but for the hardness of their constitution, and for their activity.

The Selection of Dairy Cows, &c.

In selecting cows for a dairy, or for family use, we contend that the best are the cheapest in the end, as it costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one.

Cows are now selling in this State, and we may say in all the Eastern States, at from \$50 to 125; and some extra fine animals at higher rates. The question then arises, which class are the most profitable those at \$50 up to \$80; or those at \$80 to \$125? We answer this question *decidedly*, that cows that are really *worth* \$80 to \$125 are much the cheapest, in the long run. If a farmer has not got the money to buy as many as he wants at the higher prices, let him buy *half* the number at the higher figures, that he would at the lesser rates, and he will make more money in the end by so doing, and will be able to raise a supply for himself, equal perhaps to the parent stock, when in the case of purchasing the lower priced animals, the increase in calves might not be worth raising; and in no case would it be much, if any, superior to the parentage.

In regard to what *breed* of cows is best for milk and butter, it is a very difficult question to answer; and, we think, cannot be answered at all, simply because no one breed has been *proved* to be superior to all others. There are as good cows found among our native stock—excepting a few very choice blooded animals, that sell very high—as can be found among the Durhams, Devons, Jerseys, Ayrshires, &c. The Ayrshires are reported to be very valuable as milkers; but rather in proportion to the cost of their *keep*, being small, and requiring but little food to keep them in good condition.

The best cows, probably, that dairymen can obtain, for general use, are grade animals, and crossed with especial reference to milk-producing properties; but it is not easy to say exactly how these grade cows shall be produced; that is, what proportion of foreign blood, and what blooded bulls are most desirable; but in our own case, we should prefer the Ayrshire.—*Rural American.*

FODDERING.

Some people think it a very simple matter to feed cattle, and so it is, but yet one will keep his stock in good condition on much less feed than another. Stock should be fed liberally, but no more at a feed than they will use up. Hay should never be thrown from the mow to the floor or the racks until the cattle are ready to use it. Some make a practice of throwing down the night's feed in the morning, and placing it in the stanchions while the cows are out, thinking that time and labor are saved, and that it makes no difference. Such practice is objectionable, since the hay loses from the drying of the fibre, which renders it less palatable and less nutritious to stock. An over-feed is always wasteful, since the animals breathe upon that portion which is left after filling themselves, and unless compelled by hunger, will not feed again upon the refuse. In a few days, by this course of feeding, the alleys become filled, and have to be cleaned out at a loss.—Keep the feed alley clean, and throw no more hay before the cattle than they will eat at a meal. Feed stock liberally, and with regularity as to hours.—The health and thrift of the animals much depend upon the regularity in feeding. It is poor economy to stint stock in their food at any time during the foddering season, but if the rations are to be decreased, it had better be done in the spring than now. They should be kept in flesh, and those that are thin brought up by a little extra food. An ear of corn a day, in addition to a full supply of good hay, will have a marked influence in the course of the winter, small as the quantity of extra food may seem to appear. The "underlins" should be turned out to water first, and have plenty of time to take their fill before the master animals are loosened from the stanchions. It will save much hooking and injury to stock. Cattle like a change of food, and coarse fodder straw, &c., may be used to advantage as an occasional feed. When used in this way, it is worth much more than its nutritive value would seem to imply.

The true way to fodder cattle is to have a platform scales on the floor and weigh each feed. One knows then precisely what he is about, and can regulate quantity much better than by guess.—However, a careful hand that keeps an eye over his herd will guess pretty accurately, and bring his animals out in the spring with a good coat of flesh to begin the summer's work. None but careful and experienced hands should be entrusted with the care of stock in winter. If others are employed, the master's eye must be on the watch, or losses must be expected.—*Utica Herald*.

Water constitutes nearly four-fifths of the weight of the animal body.

Sheep vs. Other Stock.

The following briefly enumerates some of the advantage of keeping sheep:

They make the quickest returns for the investment in them, being ready to eat at three or four months old, and yielding a valuable fleece at one year old, and perhaps a lamb also.

Their subsistence is cheaper than that of any other domestic animals—grass and stock fodder being all they will require at any season.

They supply the family at all seasons, with the most wholesome and the most delicious meat, of the most convenient size for family use.

They present valuable products in two forms, their wool and their flesh, both of which are adapted to home consumption, and for sale, and both of which are adapted to either domestic or distant markets.

The transportation of them to market alive is cheaper than of any other live stock (not blooded) of the same value, and the same is true also of their wool, compared with other and similar agricultural products.

Wool may be more easily and safely kept in expectation of a better market, than any other and similar product, as it is less liable to fire, insects, rats or rotting.

An investment in them is self-enlarging, and rapidly so, by their annual increase, while their wool pays much in the way of interest at the same time, which is not true of many, if of any similar investments.

Sheep, here, have but one enemy, the dog, and his brother, *ignoramus legislator*; who, not having the capacity to comprehend the whole subject, and to explain it to his constituents, allows the dog to run at large unrestrained by law, and thereby this inestimable value is almost entirely lost to the State.

MANAGING TIMID HORSES.—Riding a high-couraged mare the other evening up a narrow lane, I met a threshing machine coming smoking toward me. Of course, when within fifty yards there was a sudden bolt round. One of the men came forward to lead the mare past, but she reared up and would go no nearer; the other then came up and said, "Let me have her, sir, and I'll warrant she'll go, for I never saw one that I couldn't get by yet." I then got off the mare—for there was barely room for her to pass between the machine and the hedge—and he began rubbing her nose with his oily hands, when he took her by the rein and led her by the machine without farther trouble.—*The Field*.

Average quantity of blood in the body in health, is reckoned to be 384 ounces, or 24 pounds avoird., or 20 imperial pints.

USEFUL RECIPES.

CAKED UDDER IN COWS.—A correspondent of the *German town Telegraph* says:—"Allow me to inform the readers of the *Telegraph*, and the rest of mankind, that I have for several years used a mixture of spirits of hartshorn and sweet oil, about equal parts, and by rubbing the udder well with it, has produced the happiest effects. Let those who keep cows "go and do likewise."

HOLLOW HORN OR HORN AIL.—Take a quantity of black ash bark; steep it strong and give a pint of the warm decoction to a dose, at the same time bathing the loins thoroughly with the same. I will warrant a cure in two days. It does not need to be given but once.—*Rural American*.

THUMPS IN HOGS.—1 table-spoonful of copperas at a feed to every ten shoats, given three or four times a week, will both prevent and cure this disease. The copperas should be dissolved in a small quantity of warm water and then mixed with the slop or feed.—*Cor. Madison Co. Union*.

SCAB.—It is said that the shepherds in Spain cure the scab in sheep with an ointment made of the trunk and roots of the Juniper, by breaking them into small pieces and infusing them in water.

BLOODY MILK AND CAKED BAG.—J. D. Churchill, in the *Rural American* says that half a teaspoon of saltpetre once a day for a week is the best remedy he ever used for bloody milk or caked bag in cows. It is simple enough anyhow.

REMEDY FOR RED LICE ON CATTLE.—One of the best remedies for red lice on cattle is strong water where potatoes have been boiled and not washed. If the first washing does not kill them the second will.—*Leo*.

FOOT-ROT IN CATTLE.—A correspondent of the *Independent* says the "foot-rot" is quite prevalent among the cattle in some parts of Massachusetts. An application of pine tar has been found efficacious as a cure. It should be applied frequently till a cure is effected.

TO PREVENT GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Put fine tobacco in the nest about a week before hatching, to drive off the lice, as it is the lice getting into their mouths and turning to worms, that gives the gapes.—*Ex.*

SLOBBERING IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* says that this is a disease in horses. Saltpetre, a table-spoonful for a dose, he has found to cure the worse case he ever had, and has not found it necessary ever to give the fourth dose. He gives a table-spoonful in the morning, and in three days, if he is not free from it, he repeats the dose.

CURE FOR SELF-SUCKING COWS.—A Steuben county correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* says that he cured a three-year old heifer of sucking herself by smearing the teats night and morning with soft grease, and then dusting them thoroughly with pulverized cayenne pepper. The applications were continued about a week, and a perfect cure effected.

SORE BACKS.—When the disease has proceeded to or approaches ulceration and brought about one of those sluggish, ill-conditioned ulcers, with flabby granulations, and an ichorous discharge, my remedy is lint steeped in warm "gum elemi ointment" the ointment to be heated in a spoon over a candle, and the lint, fine and well soaked in this, to be inserted into the sore. I have known more progress effected by this dressing in one week than by three months of other treatment.—*Blackwood*.

Premium Chester Pigs.—Geo. B. Hickman, West Chester, Pa., offers for sale pigs of this superior breed.

How to Cook and Make Sausages.

A correspondent of *Home Journal*, who has been "out of town," thus discourses about sausages:

"The sausages must be well cooked; if they incline to be a little crispy, reminding one just a trifle of the cracklings of roasted pig, it is not amiss.—You should be cautious, though, as to where you obtain your sausages; if you have ever so slight an acquaintance with the woman who makes them, it is well, provided you have confidence in her. Confidence in your sausage maker is an excellent thing. One of the best ways for possessing this confidence, is to have your sausages prepared in your own house, with materials furnished by yourself. Pork, two-thirds lean and one-third fat, chopped finely, is of course, the foundation for all sausages; but a boiled beef's tongue and heart may, with a good result, be added. Salt, pepper, summer-savory and sage, should be the chief seasoning—though curry and spices may be effectively joined thereto. The mixing of these various ingredients—so that no one savor predominates—should be as carefully wrought as in making a salad. It is not every one who can accomplish this, any more than every one can create a salad. It requires a judgment in preparing the combinations, and skill in putting them together.—Then it should be made into small cakes, and fried slowly and kindly in its own fat."

TO CURE HAMS.—To every 16 pounds of ham take one pint of pure salt, and one ounce of saltpetre. Pack in a clean oak cask, sprinkling the salt between the layers of meat. Dissolve the saltpetre and pour it over the whole, adding sufficient pure water to cover. Soft water is best. Let them lie under the brine six weeks, then smoke.

WORTH KNOWING.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

COVERED MANURES.—A late number of the *Journal of Agriculture* contains a statement of the result of an experiment made to determine the relative value of manure made under cover, and that exposed in the barn-yard. Both manures were applied to potatoes in equal quantities. The yield on equal portions of land were as follows: Manure from barn yard, 252 bushels per acre; manure made under cover, 297 bushels per acre.

THE MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,
BY
S. SANDS MILLS & CO.
No. 24 South Calvert Street.
CORNER OF MERCER,
BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
E. WHITMAN, }

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies \$12.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 1 square of 10 lines, or less,.....\$1 for each insertion.
1 page for 12 months.....\$100 00
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1/2 " 12 " 60 00
1/2 " 6 " 35 00
1 page Single insertion..... 15 00
and \$10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.
Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$10—half yearly, \$6.

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.

All communications for the MARYLAND FARMER, will be addressed to S. S. MILLS & CO., No. 24 S. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

OFFICE OF THE

Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association,
Baltimore, Nov. 23d, 1866.

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will be held at the office of the Association, 67 W. Fayette street, on Tuesday, December 4th, at 11 o'clock.

B. H. WARING, Gen'l Secretary.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to our many friends for their kind efforts in increasing our Subscription List, the receipt of new names during the past month having reached far beyond our most sanguine expectations, in fact far exceeding any month since our inauguration.

All new subscribers received in December will be entitled to the November and December Nos. of 1866, making 14 numbers for \$1.50.

EXPIRED.—With this number of our *Farmer* many subscriptions will expire. We would therefore remind our friends that an early remittance for the New Year will be gratefully received.

POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the "*Maryland Farmer*"—to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS. VIRGINIA SHEEP PREMIUM.

We avail ourselves of the kind voluntary offer made by Major JOSEPH E. FICKLIN, of Culpeper Co., Virginia, who appreciating our efforts in the cause of agricultural progress, has very liberally offered to furnish a Merino Lamb, either Buck or Ewe, to the person sending to the "MARYLAND FARMER," the *Largest List of New Subscribers from the STATE OF VIRGINIA*. The number to be unlimited!

The following we extract from his kind letter:

"The *Farmer* has lost nothing in my one year's acquaintance. I hope for its regular arrival at the old office, Culpeper C. H. as heretofore. Nothing like the *Farmer* for general purposes. * * I will give you the privilege of offering a *thorough-bred Merino Lamb*, either Buck or Ewe, for the *largest number of New Subscriptions to your FARMER*, sent by any one from *Virginia*. The Lamb shall be out of thorough-bred "JARVIS" Ewes by one of George Campbell's (of Vermont) Merino Rams."

Virginians will send along the names—until the 1st of March next, 1867,—when the award will be made to the successful competitor.

Through the kindness of H. T. PETERS, Esq., of Howard County, Maryland, we are authorised to offer to the person sending us the *Largest Number of New Subscribers for 1867*,

A FINE MERINO RAM.

The "whole world and the rest of mankind" can compete for this premium. It is unlimited.

Sheep for Virginia from Vermont.

Maj. Joseph E. Ficklin, of Culpeper, who recently returned from a tour in several of the Northern States, gives some interesting particulars of his visit. He has devoted much attention to sheep raising and has already on his farm, in Culpeper, some fine specimens.

It is the opinion of the Major after close investigation, that Vermont has, probably, the best thorough-breds of any Northern State. Four thousand herds of Spanish Merino have been bought in Eastern Vermont this season, for Culpeper. Full blooded bucks range from \$100 to \$15,000. Mr. Sandford, of Vermont, has a buck, "Golden Drop," for which he has been offered \$15,000 and declined.—The Major states that Mr. George Campbell, Westminster, and Mr. E. Bridge, of Pomfret, Vermont, are two of the best and most liberal breeders in that State. Mr. Campbell has already a reputation that may be said to be world-wide. He carried a pen of some ten ewes to the World's Fair at Hamburg, Germany, where he took the premium over about 2,000 other sheep. After taking the premium Mr. C. sold his pen of ewes to a German nobleman for \$5,000 cash, in gold. Good stock or grade Merino sheep can be bought in Vermont for \$3 to \$10 per head.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With the present number the third volume of the *FARMER* is brought to a close, and we return our hearty acknowledgments to our many friends for the liberal support which they have thus far given to an enterprise commenced at a period of great difficulty, and whilst the agricultural interests of the State were in a condition of great depression. What we could do through the columns of the *FARMER* in the way of counsel and advice we have endeavoured to do to the best of our ability, and we have reason to believe that our efforts to create a more lively interest in agricultural affairs, and to encourage those who were desponding to renewed exertions, and to look as hopefully as it was possible to do upon the future, rather than dwell upon the sorrows and deprivations of the past. It is due to the farmers of Maryland to say that they have encountered the troubles of the past five years in a manly spirit, and that although many fortunes have been shattered, and some have been utterly wrecked, they have sought generally to accommodate themselves to their altered circumstances, and by personal exertion and the practice of a rigid economy, to bring something like order out of the chaos by which they were surrounded.

In this good work we should be glad to believe that the *FARMER* has been a helper more or less efficient. The will to make it so has not been wanting, and now that commercial and agricultural affairs look more promising, we bespeak for our efforts the continued support of our friends and well-wishers, and such further assistance as they can conscientiously give in procuring additional subscribers. With but a little exertion on their part, we feel assured that a large additional list may be obtained, and as our correspondents have repeatedly expressed their liking for the *FARMER*, we shall take it as an additional favor, if now, at the commencement of a new volume, they interest themselves in bringing it to the special notice of their friends and neighbors.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College held a meeting during last month. The meeting was for the purpose of selecting gentlemen to compose the faculty of the institution. It is understood that quite a number of applications were received, but no action taken thereon the board adjourning until the 10th December. The college it is supposed, will not be officially opened previous to the 1st February of next year, in the meantime everything pertaining to it will be put in the best condition possible. It is the design of the board to make the institution second to none of its kind in the country.

Salt for Tobacco Land—for Wheat—for Pears.

A correspondent of the *Lynchburg News* writing from Campbell Co., gives the following as the result of using salt as a manure:

I used salt as a manure for tobacco on the crop just housed, and am satisfied it is the best and cheapest fertilizer which can be used, Peruvian guano not excepted. I applied a sack of Liverpool salt per acre, after the 25th of June, on a piece of poor land, and the tobacco planted three days after. The land was not thoroughly worked for 30 days after the salt was applied, yet it produced a larger and thicker article, than my highly improved lots, which were dosed with a heavy coat of stable manure early in the spring, and the tobacco planted before the 5th of June. I applied the salt on one lot broadcast, and on one in the row before bedding, the former produced the best tobacco.

A neighbor used 300 pounds of Peruvian guano, per acre, on good land. The tobacco was small and fired as rapidly as it ripened. Not a plant fired where the salt was used. Not more than half an average crop was made in this neighborhood.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* gives the following as his experience in using salt on wheat:

Not long since I was short of manure in putting in my wheat, and having read considerable of the effects of salt as a manure, I concluded to try it on about five acres of wheat, alongside of wheat on which I had put a good coat of barnyard manure. I put in about the 20th of September. From five to six bushels of coarse salt to the acre, were spread broadcast before the drill. The grain did not cover the ground quite as well in the fall as where I put barnyard manure, neither did the straw grow quite so large by harvest, but the heads were quite as long and well-filled, and made nearly the same bushels to the acre at about one-fourth the cost for manure.

A correspondent in the *Horticulturist* writes:

In my grounds I have used salt as a manure, and have had no blight on my pear trees, while all around me the blight has been destructive. Now, how does the salt act in this connection? or does it act at all? Is my exemption anything but chance?

TO PRESERVE DRIED FRUIT FROM MOTHS.—A fruit-grower gives, says the *Louisville Journal*, the following receipt for preventing dried fruit being damaged by moths:

"Put the dried apples or peaches into a tin vessel with a perforated bottom; cover closely with flannel; place the vessel in a boiler or kettle containing two or three quarts of boiling water, having some sticks across the water to prevent the tin touching it; boil briskly, and the fruit will soon be thoroughly heated without loss of flavor. Spread it out; the heat will soon evaporate the moisture."

Crawford's Stump and Rock Extractor and Elevator.—We call attention to the advertisement of A. Crawford, of the above machine, probably the best now offered to the public. In our November No. we gave an illustration of what we supposed to be "Crawford's" machine, but which was "Bates Stump and Rock Rifter"—a mistake of the printer. The Crawford machine has been greatly improved in many points and in our next may give illustrations and descriptions of the same.

REPORTED FOR THE "MARYLAND FARMER."

Proceedings at the Re-organization of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

In response to a call published in our last number for a meeting with a view to the reorganization of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, many of our most prominent farmers and others interested, assembled at the office of Messrs. John Merryman & Co., in this city, on Wednesday 14th November. We noticed many present who took part in the affairs of the Society from its original organization in 1848, ready again to give energy and zeal to the cause of Agricultural advancement, and by exciting friendly emulation among culturists and stock-raisers, improving those great interests and infusing into them new life.

Glenn, Calvert, Goldsborough and Eldridge, names prominent in the history of the Society, have been called to labor in higher spheres, but their examples are with us, and we trust the great work to which they were devoted in their lives, may be continued with renewed activity.

The reorganization of the Society is an event of great importance to this city, as well as to the State at large, and we hope soon to see a repetition of the events of those old days, with such advance in their features as time and improvement may have brought.

The meeting on the 14th, was called to order at 10 o'clock, and upon motion, A. Bowie Davis, Esq., selected as Chairman and B. H. Waring, Esq. as Secretary. A committee consisting of James T. Earle, of Queen Anne's, Dr. W. H. DeCoursey, of Queen Anne's, A. J. Pennington, of Cecil, John Merryman, of Baltimore County, T. C. Peters of Howard, and John T. Ford, of Baltimore City, was appointed upon permanent organization, and instructed to report at 8 o'clock. On motion A. Bowie Davis, of Montgomery County was added to the committee and requested to act as chairman. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at 8 o'clock at Eldon Hall.

At the hour named, the chairman, in returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, the full report of which we take pleasure in giving as follows:

I beg to return you my thanks for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over this meeting of the farmers of Maryland. It is doubtless owing to the fact that I am, perhaps, the oldest member of the late Agricultural Society present. I attended the first meeting, called by the late lamented Calvert, to consider the best means of promoting the farming interest of the State, in 1848. That meeting was presided over by the late Judge Glenn, then the president of the Maryland Farmers' Club, originated and sustained exclusively by the liberality and energy of that lamented jurist and farmer. From that meeting sprang the Agricultural Society of Maryland, of which Mr. Calvert was the first president, and all of us know with what zeal, ardor and ability for several years he discharged the arduous and important duties of that office. Its early growth was slow and discouraging to so earnest and energetic a presiding officer as Mr. Calvert; and for want of funds to offer adequate premiums and defray the expenses incident to the first agricultural exhibition, he hesitated to announce a cattle show for the first year. Judge Glenn, hearing of this state of things, with his characteristic public spirit and liberality, immediately stepped forward and offered, on his own individual responsibility, to guarantee the success of the exhibition, or to make good any deficiency, either in premiums or expenses, which might result from failure or only partial success. Thus assured, the exhibition was announced by the president, and resulted in complete success. Not only did the farmers of Maryland come out with their stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, mules and oxen, the productions of the farm, the dairy and the poultry yard, with fruit in tempting and various kinds and excellence, but also were present the mechanic and the manufacturer, with all the skill and ingenuity peculiar to the genius of American character. Also were present other States—little Delaware challenged old Virginia; the Keystone State was here to cement the arch, and the great Empire, with her

representatives, to see what was to be seen—and to report what she did see. The merchants and hotel keepers of Baltimore, with a few honorable exceptions, had hitherto been indifferent, standing aloof from the enterprise; but now, seeing that there was reality and advantage in the undertaking, came forward and tendered for ten years the use of a lot on which to hold the future exhibitions of the Society—thus securing to Baltimore the vast incidental advantages growing out of the annual meetings and comminglings of the great body of farmers from this and the surrounding States. Such were the fruits of the little meeting (far less than this) presided over by Judge Glenn, which, led on and carried out by Charles B. Calvert—names ever to be honored and held in grateful esteem and respect by every farmer of Maryland, and whose zeal and public spirit it is ardently to be hoped will animate and influence this meeting in the object for which it has assembled.

That object, gentlemen, is the reorganization of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, interrupted and broken up by war—a war which turned our beautiful show-grounds into recruiting stations and military encampments, and called our members from the peaceful plow handles to the terrible furrows of battle, and from our golden harvest to the bloody harvest of death.

Happily for a common country and a common interest, war has ceased. It becomes us, as farmers and conservators of the land, to heal up the wounds and to smooth down the rugged places.

I rejoice to meet you, here, brother farmers, upon a common platform, broad enough and strong enough to take in and sustain all classes and all interests, and where neither sectarian bigotry nor party hate can find food or rivalry upon which to pamper and fatten. To advance a common interest, and through it the whole interest, is the great object for which we have assembled, remembering that to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked is the high and noble mission of the farmer.

The Committee on permanent organization reported a constitution for the government of the Society, which was amended in Article I, so as to read: This association shall be styled the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The committee also reported the following officers to act for the ensuing year:

President:

Ross Winans, Baltimore City.

Vice-Presidents:

St. Mary's—Col. Chapman Billingsley,
Anne Arundel—Dr. R. S. Stewart.
Montgomery—A. Bowie Davis.
Baltimore County—J. Howard McHenry.
Queen Anne's—Dr. W. H. DeCoursey.
Prince George's—C. B. Calvert.
Harford—Ramsay McHenry.
Cecil—W. M. Knight.
Charles—John W. Jenkins,
Kent—D. C. Blackiston.
Worcester—W. J. Aydelotte.
Howard—John Lee Carroll.
Baltimore City—Wm. Devries.
Talbot—Col. E. Lloyd.
Washington—Wm. Dodge.
Allegany—Dr. S. P. Smith.
Somerset—Dr. G. R. Dennis.
Frederick—Col. Geo. R. Dennis.
Carroll—S. T. C. Brown.
Dorchester—Col. James Wallace.
Calvert—T. B. H. Turner.
Caroline—Daniel Field.

General Secretary and Treasurer:

B. H. Waring.

Corresponding Secretary:

E. Law Rogers.

Executive Committee:

James T. Earle,	Gen. Edw. Shriver,
Col. E. Wilkins,	Col. Oden Bowie,
E. G. Ulery,	N. B. Worthington,
Chas. M. Dougherty,	Ezra Whitman.
John Merryman,	

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. James Pentland moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. Winans of his election.

The Chair appointed Chas. M. Dougherty, James Pentland and A. Bowie Davis.

Messrs. John Merryman, W. H. Purnell and George R.

Dennis were appointed a committee to obtain a charter from the Legislature. The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the Chairman, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

Constitution of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be styled the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The objects shall be to improve the condition of Agriculture, Horticulture and the Household Arts.

ARTICLE II.

The Association shall consist of 1st—Such persons as shall subscribe to the Constitution, and pay to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar annually, thereafter—such persons, however, ceasing to be members on the last day of the year of the Association, as hereafter specified, unless prior thereto this annual contribution shall have been paid.

2d—Life Members, who, by the payment of \$10 on initiation, shall secure exemption from annual contributions.

3rd—Honorary Members, exempt from contributions, who may be elected by the Association, but only on condition of distinguished services to the cause of Agriculture and Mechanics.

ARTICLE III.

The Officers of the Association shall be a President, one Vice-President for each county of Maryland, and for each adjacent State, or portions of a State represented by ten or more members; Corresponding and General Secretaries, and an Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, to be elected viva voce, or as may be otherwise ordered, by a majority of the members (not less than 30) voting, at each annual meeting; and the officers so elected shall hold office from the commencement of the next ensuing year, until their duly qualified successors shall be prepared to enter on the discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE IV.

The President and Corresponding Secretary with the nine elected members, shall constitute the Executive Committee, in which shall be vested all the executive power of the Association, together with the entire control of its property, and the right to appoint and remove all other officers, and to fix their salaries, and to make, establish and fix all needful rules, regulations, exhibitions, meetings, contracts and appointments for the attainment of its legitimate objects, and the advancement of its prosperity; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this Constitution, and the charter of the Association.

The Executive Committee shall select one of its members as chairman, and shall have power to fill, for the remainder of the year, all the vacancies in its own body, and among the constitutional officers of the Association; and shall meet on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December, and as much oftener as they may deem proper, or may be called together by the President, or any other three members of the committee. A condensed report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee for the past year shall be rendered at each annual meeting thereof. Five of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

The President shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association and the proceedings of the officers. He shall, when present, preside at the meetings of the Association, and of the Executive Committee; he may designate, in writing, for a specified term, any of the Vice-Presidents as acting President in his stead, and either President or acting President shall have power to suspend any officer of the Association, and appoint a substitute until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, who may then confirm or reverse such action.

All subordinate officers, agents, and employees of the Association shall be appointed by the President or acting President, and shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him, with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

In the absence of the President or acting President, any one of the Vice-Presidents may be called to preside over the meetings of the Association, and the presiding Officer, when desirous of participating in debate, or addressing the Association, which he shall not do from the chair, may do so by placing temporarily in his seat, any Vice-President present. In case of the vacancy of the office of Presi-

dent, the Executive Committee of the Association, which may be convened for the purpose by either the Corresponding or General Secretary, upon not less than ten days notice in writing, shall select from among the Vice-Presidents, a President to act until the expiration of the year.

ARTICLE VII.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Association. The General Secretary shall keep the journals of the Association and of the Executive Committee, and a roll of the duly qualified members of the Association, and discharge such other functions as may be committed to him by the President or Executive Committee, to whose instructions he shall be subject.

ARTICLE VIII.

The General Secretary, acting as Treasurer, shall give bond in such amount, and with such security as may be prescribed by the President, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

All the moneys and evidences of debt of the Association shall be entrusted to his charge, and he alone in person or by regular authorized deputies shall be entitled to receive or receipt for the same, all dues and payment which may accrue to the Association.

He shall pay out of the funds of the Association only upon orders of the President, or acting President and chairman of the Executive Committee, and he shall be responsible for the safe keeping and the disbursement as above prescribed, of all the funds of the Association.

He shall render the Executive Committee quarter-yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements, accompanied by sufficient vouchers.

The books of the Treasurer shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

No Constitutional officer of the Association shall receive any compensation, except the General Secretary and Marshall, who shall have their respective stipends at the periods when the same shall become due, established by the Executive Committee at its first meeting in each year.

ARTICLE X.

The stated Annual Meetings and Exhibitions of the Association shall be held in the last week of October of each year; but special meetings may be appointed at any other time and place, by the President, or any three members of the Executive Committee. Twenty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business. The year of the Association as regards officers, members, &c., shall terminate on the first Tuesday of December in each year.

ARTICLE XI.

This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Association; provided the amendments proposed be submitted verbatim, on the first night of the annual meeting, and be passed on the third night thereafter, by a vote of two-thirds of the members presents, who shall not be less than thirty in number.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of farm implements, are prepared to furnish farmers and the trade with every thing needed for the garden, farm and plantation.

E. Whitman & Sons, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, are manufacturing and constantly keep on hand a general stock of every description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, which they offer to the farmer and the trade.

Norris & Pusey, of Pratt street, Baltimore, are offering their usual supply of Seeds, Implements, &c. Farmers can rely on having their orders filled satisfactorily by this firm.

From *T. J. Drane & Co.*, Canton, Madison Co., Miss., their catalogue of Ornamental Trees, and Fruit Trees and Plants.

From *S. B. Buckley*, A Preliminary Report of the Texas Geological Survey, with Agricultural Observations, &c.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November is a highly interesting No.—it is numerously embellished, and filled with choice reading matter. Published by *Fowler & Wells*, New York, at \$2 a year.

OPENING OF THE MARYLAND HORSE FAIR.

The fair for the exhibition of the finest horse stock in Maryland, as well as the most famous pacers and trotters from other cities of the Union, opened in Baltimore, on Tuesday, November 13th, at the Herring Run race course, a spot already famous as the race ground of horses which now have a national reputation. The day was bright and beautiful, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the opening large.

The committee having it in charge, consisting of John Merryman, Esq., of Hayfields, as chairman, with several prominent citizens, were early on the ground, and gave their personal efforts to the carrying out of the programme, and the preservation of good order was complete. Several gentlemen from the city and counties were present with their families, occupying the ladies' stand, which was eligibly situated, nearly opposite the judges' stand, on the east side of the track, affording an excellent view of the races.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday.

About 2 P. M. the horses named for the first race, consisting of Lady Guilford, Warrior, Ned Forrest, Maryland, Belle of Baltimore and Hector, made their appearance at the judges' stand. The premium for the first race was \$250 for all horses owned in Maryland, mile heats best 3 in 5 to harness. Shortly after 2½ P. M. the judges, G. G. Presbury, Carville S. Cockey and Ed. Lloyd, Esqs., gave the word. Ned Forrest, entered by Mr. S. T. Lea, made the heat in 2.36½; Hector second, Belle of Baltimore third, Maryland fourth, Warrior a bad fifth, and Lady Guilford distanced.

In the second heat, Forrest kept closely to his work, and came in four lengths ahead, Hector second, and Belle third in 2.36; Warrior and Maryland distanced.

The third heat was pretty much a repetition of the others, Forrest coming home in 2.36½. Hector being the second and Belle third.

The second race took place in the intervals between the heats of the first. The premium for the second race was \$200, free for all horses that never beat 2.35, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, the entries being Lady Warwick, Sleepy Davy, and Flyaway. A good start was effected, Lady Warwick winning the heat in 2.38½, closely followed by Flyaway. In the second heat, with Warwick at the pole, Sleepy Davy apparently shook off his sleepiness, and after a sharp contest, passed the judges' stand a winner in 2.38½. Flyaway being second.

The third heat being called, and the word given, they shot off, Warwick ahead, Flyaway next and Davy behind. Davy was winner by two lengths in 2.38.

The fourth and last heat was an intensely interesting one, the horses getting off well together, but Davy passing the judges' stand half a neck ahead, in 2.37, amidst the plaudits of the assemblage.

The famous Dexter, whose owner, Mr. Fawcett, it is said, holds at \$50,000, was brought on the track for exhibition to the curious, and was led to the front of the ladies' stand and unblanketed, the ladies unanimously pronouncing him to be "a love of a horse."

SECOND DAY—Wednesday.

The second day was set apart for a single grand race for a premium of \$4,000, of which \$1,000 is given to the second horse, and \$500 to the third, free for any horse in the world, mile heats, best three in five to harness.

In this race, Dexter, Geo. M. Patchen and Silas Rich were entered. A very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen were on the ground.

First Race.—Everything ready the judges gave the word, when the following names were entered for a double team race, premium \$500, one mile and repeat, to wagons. John O. Price named Belle of Baltimore and Baltimore County Maid; D. Steever, Lady Guilford and Hector—the others being withdrawn. The teams attracted considerable attention. After one false start the word "go" was given, and the horses started in fine style—Lady Guilford and Hector winning the race in 2.44½. On the second heat, the latter team came in in 2.40½, thus making the race in two straight heats.

Second Race.—The great horses, Dexter, Patchen and Silas Rich were now announced for the grand race for the premium of \$4,000, free for all horse, mare or gelding in the world. The judge calling the race, the horses took position, Silas Rich won the pole, Patchen second and Dexter outside. The excitement now ran high, gentlemen making bets, and even fair ladies wagering gloves on the result.

The horses started very evenly, Rich slightly in front, but Dexter drew gently ahead, and before reaching the quarter-pole drew entirely free of his antagonists, Silas Rich following, succeeded by Patchen, the two latter being very close together. The position was maintained throughout the heat, Dexter winning in 2.31, being several lengths ahead of Rich, who came in second.

The second heat, Dexter at the pole, partook somewhat of the first. Dexter took the lead from the start, making the half-mile in 1.10, and kept the lead to the close, crossing the score about six lengths ahead, in 2.21½, followed by Rich, second, Patchen a half length behind the latter.

The third heat showed at the opening considerable excitement among the friends of Rich and Patchen. A good send off was had, Dexter again at the pole and leading, with Rich second and Patchen third, which position was kept up during the heat—Dexter passing the judges' stand in 2.21½, being received with hearty cheers.

A close contest in this heat was made between Rich and Patchen, the former coming in second to Dexter, in about 2.25, by a half length ahead of Patchen.

On the THIRD DAY—Thursday, owing to the bad weather, the races and exhibition were postponed.

FOURTH DAY—Friday.

There was a fair attendance to-day, notwithstanding the heavy rain of the preceding. Several horses were withdrawn, leaving only the bay colt Whitefoot and the bay filly Estella to compete in the race of mile heats, best three in five to harness, for a premium of \$200.

In the first heat Whitefoot took the lead from the start, and kept it, apparently without much effort, winning in 3 minutes 6 seconds. The second heat was much the same, those present not manifesting much interest in the race.—The time was 3 minutes 18 seconds, Whitefoot leading by several lengths. In the third heat better time was made, Whitefoot, as before, having things pretty much his own way, and crossing the score the winner of the race in 3 minutes 2 seconds.

The second race was for a premium of \$2,000, \$500 to the second horse, open for all horses not included in the larger purses, three miles and repeat to harness, the entries being Silas Rich, Geo. M. Patchen and Dan. From the close trotting made by the first two named horses, an exciting race was anticipated.

The first mile Silas Rich came in in 2.33½, Patchen second. On the second mile Rich kept the lead, making the two miles in 5.08½. On the third round, the positions were much the same as in the preceding, Rich coming in winner of the heat in 7.57, three lengths ahead of Patchen and ten ahead of Dan.

On the second heat, Rich passed the stand in each mile ahead, making the first in 2.41, the second in 5.22, and the third heat in 8.02, beating Patchen by half a length, thus winning the premium.

The following telegram was received from President Johnson in answer to an invitation to be present to-day.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

W. F. TURNER, Esq., Sec'y Md. Horse Fair—Dear Sir—It would afford me no ordinary pleasure to be present to-morrow to witness the grand exhibition in which Dexter and other horses take part, but pressing public duties compel me to decline your invitation. I hope it will be a great success, and that much good may be accomplished by the proposed application of the proceeds to the relief of the destitute and unfortunate poor. ANDREW JOHNSON.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday.

The attendance to-day was fair. Those present constituting generally the leading circles of society. The ladies staid was well filled with beauty, who seemingly took great interest in the exhibition. About 2 o'clock, Gen. U. S. Grant, accompanied by John Merryman and Wm. J. Albert, Esqs., Gens. Stoneman and Comstock and Col. Ward Lamon, reached the grounds and were escorted to the judge's stand, where, in conjunction with Geo. G. Presbury and Carville S. Cockey, Esqs., Gen. Grant acted as judge, manifesting much pleasure at the movements of Dexter and other horses. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, formerly of the Confederate army, in company with Prof. N. R. Smith, was also present, and on invitation proceeded to the judges stand, where an agreeable interchange of courtesies took place with Gen. Grant and others. The fact becoming known on the track, produced an evident satisfaction among those present, hundreds crowding around the stand to obtain a look at the military celebrities.

About 2½ o'clock the horses were called, the first race being for the \$500 premium, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, the entries being Sleepy Davy, Lady Warwick and Flyaway. It was announced that Dexter would trot under the saddle between the heats of the race. The horses took position and got off well, but soon Davy drew ahead, which position he maintained to the close, making the mile in 2.30½; Warwick second and Flyaway third. In the second heat, a good start was had, and a close race ensued, the horses throughout keeping very close together, Warwick coming in winner by a length in 2.35½, Davy second.

In the third heat Warwick had the pole, and an exciting race was had, the rush down the home stretch, at the close being desperate, Warwick and Davy passing the judges' stand almost neck and neck, in 2.36—Flyaway trailing.—The heat was declared dead by two of the judges, General Grant being of the opinion that the heat was won by Davy. In the fourth heat, Davy broke immediately after the start and did not fully recover throughout the heat. The contest was close between the mare and Flyaway, the former winning by a length in 2.38½, Davy narrowly escaping being distanced. In the fifth heat a good send-off was effected. The race was close to the half mile, when Lady Warwick broke, and falling behind Flyaway and Davy the latter coming in winner by half a length, in 2.40, Flyaway being the second. The latter not having won a heat in five, was, under the regulations, ruled out by the judges, the contest thus narrowing down to Davy and Lady Warwick.

In the sixth and last heat the horses got off well, Davy having the pole, the mare ahead to the half-mile pole, when she broke, but getting down again, got the lead to the home stretch, apparently determined to win, but Davy not being very sleepy, crept up, and crossed the line ahead by two lengths, in 2.33, winning the heat and the race. It was stated that he was sold on the track on Saturday for \$1,300.

The DEXTER race took place between the second and third heats of the preceding race. The famous horse was brought on the track to trot to saddle against a running horse to beat his unrivalled time of 2.18. This magnificent animal was ridden by Bud Dobell, and appeared to be in splendid condition, extorting expressions of admiration from General Grant and other admirers of fine horses.

After some delay Dexter got off well, closely followed by the running horse, trotting the mile without a break in 2.27¼. A second trot was made, Dexter making the half mile 1.09, but broke shortly afterwards, and came home in 2.24½, which, considering the raw weather and heavy track, is said to be extraordinary time.

After the closing of the races the crowd left, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his friends, driving to Mr. Albert's residence, from which he returned to Washington on Saturday evening, in the 7.45 train.

The sum received on Saturday amounted to upwards of \$1,500, which is intended to be given to the poor of Baltimore city and Rockingham county, Virginia.

Thus closed the first Horse Fair, which was eminently a success, the entire management reflecting great credit on the gentlemen under whose auspices it was inaugurated and who it is hoped will institute annually a similar exhibition.

OFFICERS OF THE MARYLAND HORSE FAIR.

President—JOHN MERRYMAN,
Treasurer—E. G. ULERY.
Secretary—WM. F. TURNER.

MANAGERS.

Robert Gilmor, Oden Bowie, T. A. Morris, F. A. Mason, Lewis Turner, Jr. John Thomas,	George G. Presbury, J. R. Krozer, M. D. Wm. Brown, David Logan, Geo. R. Godman, N. Layman.
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Blackwood for September.

This number contains a continuation of Westminster School, and gives an account of some of the peculiar customs of that ancient school. The Latin comedy in which the boys represent the dramatis personae of the old Roman style is brought vividly before us. The antiquated wainscoting and benches, with the names of Lord Mansfield, Warren Hastings and John Dryden, cut by their own childish hands, the school dinners at which the traditional whole mutton is divided among the boys on the basis of the good meat to the seniors, and the bones and scraps to the juniors; the quaint old-time boy-officers, with their rods of authority and their Latin salutations, orders and messages; the tossing of the pan-cakes, and the other venerable customs so strange and new to us, are all set forth at length. It is an extremely readable and agreeable article. Cornelius O'Dowd is less of a bore this month than usual. He gives concise, but clear account of the Italian campaign during the recent brief war in Europe, and warmly defends the subjects of Victor Emmanuel from the charges of inefficiency and military incapacity, so liberally made against them by the English and the French. He has a very spirited account of the naval riot—we cannot say battle—in which the Italian fleet was so roughly handled by the Austrians, and for which its commander, Admiral Persano, is now undergoing trial by a court-martial.

RARE GARDEN SEEDS.—James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., offers his choice Garden Seeds to the people of the South and Southwest. Send for a catalogue.

RECEIVED.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR—A MONTHLY MAGAZINE—
edited by T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—\$1.25 per annum.

It is with sincere pleasure that we hail the advent of this most excellent little monthly. It supplies a want long felt by parents, as well as children, and if the succeeding numbers are as good as this, we confidently predict its complete success. The stories are all pleasantly told, easily understood and very interesting to the little ones. We subjected it to the only test worth a straw—in judging of the merits of a child's story book—and the dark eyes of our gentle little "house angel," as we read her the story of the lost children, spoke volumes in its favor. It is very well gotten up and illustrated, and our best wishes go with it as it now starts on its career.

THE LAND WE LOVE—A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts, for November.
Edited by Gen. D. H. Hill, late of the Southern army.
Charlotte, N. C.—\$3 per annum.

A most excellent number of this very interesting monthly; in our opinion the very best that has yet appeared.—The poetry is much better than in the former numbers and the sketches and tales graphic and interesting. We heartily recommend it to the patronage of every Southern family.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

We have received the November number of "The Little Corporal," and can but express our admiration of the ability with which the little fellow is conducted. It is well printed, chaste in expression and thought, and just such a production as should be read by our young folks everywhere. The publisher offers to all who send him three new subscribers a copy of *Raphael's Cherubs*, a beautiful line engraving from Raphael's Sistine Madonna—price \$2. It is really a beautiful premium. It is published by Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois, at \$1 per annum.

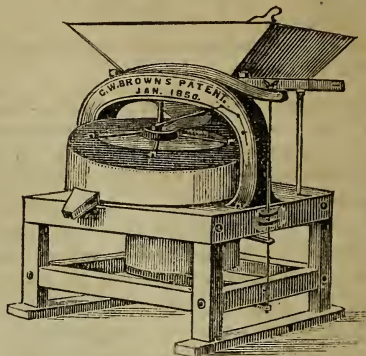
The North British Review for September.

This is rather a ponderous number. A long and learned metaphysical article on the metaphysics of Aristotle, and an equally extended one upon the English pulpit, beginning as far back as the date of the Parton Letters, with a short but uninteresting paper on Meteorology, are scantily relieved by a criticism on McDonald's and George Elliott's novels, and a cursory discussion of three recent humorists of Scotland, England and Ireland—Aytown, Peacock and Prout. The most carefully written article appears to us to be the biographical sketch of William R. Hamilton, the astronomer.

¶J. F. BLANC, *Plaquemine, Parish Iberville, Louisiana*, is the authorized Agent for the "MARYLAND FARMER" for that section.

SORREL ON LAWNS.—Poor, sandy soils are very apt to get overrun with common sorrel, so much so that the finer grasses die out. We find an application of manure in the winter will soon rid the lawn of this pest. A mixture of coal ashes, manure, and other matter that collects about a place, is a first rate compost for the lawn. All the better if slops of all sorts are emptied on it for a time. The effect of this is to impart vigor to the roots of the grasses, when the obnoxious smell disappears. Nothing sets off a dwelling better than a nice piece of grass round about, envired with belts of shrubbery, and dotted with beds of flowers.—*Prairie Farmer*.

PLANTATION GRIST MILLS.



These Mills are made of seven sizes. They have been before the public a sufficient length of time to test their utility, for grinding Corn, Grain Feed, Flouring Wheat; they are also adapted to grinding Plaster, Coal, Salt, Coffee, Spice, &c. They are made from one entire piece, from the choicest of French Burr Stones.

The capacity of these Mills can be increased to almost any extent, by an increase of speed and power, or can be worked with light power by diminishing the speed and quantity of work.

There are other good Mills, of various capacity, manufactured by Geo. F. Page & Co. and Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sheep.—The Sheep card of Hugh T. Peters gives notice that he is prepared to furnish all breeds in any quantity to suit purchasers. Mr. T. C. Peters, his father, has relinquished all interest to him in the Sheep business.

Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, advertise all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Mining Machinery, Portable Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, &c.

Daniel Higgins, Nurseryman and Florist, Flushing, Long Island, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, &c. in great variety.

Furniture.—Benj. Waskey, Baltimore, offers a large stock of all kinds of furniture, at prices to suit.

New Brick Machine.—See F. H. Smith's card for Brick Machine and Drying Tunnel. These are well known.

Trial of Plows and other Implements.—The N. Y. State Agr. Society advertises for proposals for a location to hold their approaching Trial.

"*Lee and his Generals*."—Richardson & Co., publishers, New York, desire to secure agents in every county for the sale of this splendid book. It contains steel portraits of all the Confederate Generals, and embraces 500 octavo pages.

Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.—J. S. Collins, Moorestown, New Jersey, offers an extensive stock of the above plants, grown with a view to purity and strength.

Restore Your Sight!—Dr. J. Stephens & Co., N. Y. advertise their Patent Cornea Restorers, or Restorers of the Sight. Those interested can address them for a circular, &c.

Union Washing Machine and Clothes Wringer.—J. Ward & Co. 23 Courtlandt street, N. Y., offer this celebrated Machine to the public. We know this to be a good machine from personal experience.

Thoroughbred Stock, Domestic and Ornamental Fowls, &c.—We call attention to the card of Cox, Scarf & Co., Osborn, Ohio. The Catalogue sent us embraces several breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Dogs, Goats, Deer, and Fowls of every description. Send for a catalogue.

Bone Dust.—Joshua Horner, Baltimore, offers Bone Dust at a discount of 10 per cent. on present prices, until Spring trade commences. He has on hand a large supply.

An experienced Overseer and Gardener wants a situation—his skill is well known, and can produce the best of reference.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

From the November number of the *Horticulturist* we glean the following hints :

SELECTION OF ORCHARD SITES.—Those who are about forming new orchards should study well the location, remembering that an elevation of only a few feet often renders a location free from frost, and thus insures the crop of fruit. Again, it is not only that the hills are more exempt from frost than valleys, but that the increased temperature of the valleys in summer causes a more rapid and succulent growth, less capable of enduring, uninjured, the severity of winter.

ORCHARDS that have been many years in grass, as well as the trees in young orchards, will receive far greater benefit from plowing the ground, and leaving it in a rough state for action of the winter's frosts, than if the work is left until spring. After plowing, go round to every tree with a spade or hoe, and clear away all grass or weeds, &c., immediately next the body of the tree, so that mice may not harbor there and girdle them.

SHAKER RUSSET POTATO.—Among the many varieties of potato that we have grown, none have given us better satisfaction than the one known as Shaker Russet. It forms large tubers, fit for eating early in the season, and that when cooked are dry and mealy, and yet it continues growing until near the very last of the season, producing abundantly, and nearly all of large-sized tubers.

WOOD ASHES, distributed freely on lawns, will serve to enrich, render compact or loose, as the soil is sand or clay, and stimulate the roots of the grass. The rate of 200 bushels to the acre will not be too much on worn-out lawns, or those in which wild grasses have come in.

ALL THE paths around the house and grounds should be carefully cleaned this month, and any little repairs requisite to comfort about the house and grounds made, that comfort and security from storms, &c., may be had during the cold frost and storms of winter.

GROUND for new lawns, may continue to be prepared any time until frost prevents the labor, but it is too late this month to sow the seeds of grass.—Dig and trench the ground deep ; work in plenty of well-rotted manure, and leave the whole as loose and light as possible, for action of the elements and the air during winter.

AS EVERY ruralist is supposed to have a horse and cow, we must remind them that warm and dry stables are a great preservative of their health, and that all saving of animal heat, by having a warm room, is a saving of food.

ALL CLAY lands, and we may say all good garden lands, if dug or plowed deeply, and turned up rough, and exposed to the winter's frosts, will improve in quality full as much as the covering of one coat of manure given and worked in in the spring.

LOSE no time in attending to the gathering and storing of roots of all kinds. Cabbages, celery, &c., should at once be trenched, and prepared for early obtainment in winter.

BE CAREFUL to leave no fence corners or by-places occupied with small or large heaps of rubbish of old melon vines, bean haulm, &c., for these are almost invariably the harbors of insects, and if left, they will cause you to regret your neglect another season.

DO NOT attempt to group small-growing shrubs or trees with those of lofty natural habit. A few years will show the error and the loss in effect of all the trees so planted.

GERANIUMS, if kept at low temperature during the winter, require very little water ; and so kept, when put forward in the spring, their growth is like magic, and their bloom profusion.

BE CAREFUL in creating fire heat in the greenhouse at this season of the year. Keep the temperature as cool as possible, so it is above the freezing point.

DON'T be afraid of the spade in preparing holes for setting trees. Large wide holes, and plenty of good soil, in place of sand, gravel, or poor clay, will repay well the labor.

ASPARAGUS BEDS, if not already done, should at once have the old tops mowed and cleaned off, a good dressing of salt given, and the whole covered with half-rotted stable manure, say three inches deep.

BEAN POLES, dahlia stakes, &c., should be gathered together, and stacked away carefully for another season.

A BOUQUET of flowers may be kept fresh a long time, by sprinkling freely with water, and then placing them under a glass shade. If you have no shade, sprinkle the flowers freely at night, and shut them up closely in a covered box.

AZALEAS should be kept cool during winter. The cooler they are kept, and yet free of frost, the better will be the flowers in spring.

ALWAYS have a work bench in your wood shed or a part of your barn, if you cannot afford a room purposely as a tool and work room. A few tools of the common kinds, a triplicate of saws, some chisels, two planes, &c., will enable yourself, or your man-of-all-work, to fit up and repair, or make many a thing that if you had to hire a carpenter, you would never think of having, because of its cost. Labels, stakes, melon boxes, &c., can be made up in stormy days of fall and winter, at a great saving.

Horticultural.

PEAR CULTURE.

An experienced pear grower gives the following rules on Pear Culture, in the Transactions of the Penn. Horticultural Society:

The mode of operation is to select a piece of ground which has formerly produced good crops, or one which is in a condition to do so. He prepares it by working it well to the depth of eighteen inches; and in case the ground is heavy or wet in places, under-drain, so that whatever may fall will not long remain, but will pass freely by, and thus constantly renew the supply of air and moisture to the rootlets. No manure is added to the soil immediately before or at the time of planting, if the ground is in the condition above referred to; but the remedy in case the soil be poor, is to top-dress, which can be done at any time after the tree has formed new rootlets.

Stocks are selected one or two years old from the bud, or before they begin to form fruit spurs, and are placed in the ground in the fall, at the proper distance apart, and at about the same depth as formerly grow. During the month of March, or before the buds begin to swell, he cuts from each branch, about one-half of the growth of the previous year, which gives great vigor and prevents a slow growth—the cause of short spurs.

Some trees when young, are prone to produce spurs, and little wood; but by close trimming in the spring, the spurs are not likely to form, and the branches grow a reasonable length.

During the period of growth, the ground is kept free from grass and weeds, and in a loose and friable condition. The trees at the end of the season are all that can be desired. During the winter months no material is permitted to be around or near the tree which would form a harbor for mice, as they select the bark to feed upon when other food is not easily obtained.

In the following spring, the tree is subjected to another trimming, which gives it a proper form and a growing condition, and renders a similar treatment unnecessary in subsequent seasons. In trimming, preference is given to that form of tree with one central stem or leader; its length is reduced one-quarter. Each of the side branches is cut so that the ends shall be below the top of the leader six or twelve inches, according to the size of the trees, and if other limbs are below these they are shortened in like manner. As there are buds on the upper and lower sides of the branches, and it is desirable to have an erect, growing tree rather than drooping, the branch is cut off just above the bud, facing the leader, and not that on the lower part of the limb.

Most of the trees thus prepared will require very little subsequent attention; especially those which are naturally inclined to a regular and upright growth; but some may need a little further care, as for instance, where the second bud from the end of each branch, and particularly the leader, has a strong tendency to be equal to the one above. The growth of this branch should be stopped when a few inches long, and the sap will then be transferred to the branch above.

Many persons hesitate to remove as much wood from a tree as is necessary for its healthy development; when, in fact, the application of the knife

freely, with judgement, at the proper time, accomplishes more for its prosperity than quantities of manure so frequently and improperly used.

When the tree arrives at a proper age, the spurs enlarge, the blossoms set, fruit follows, and the tree is in condition to insure its future prosperity.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PEACH.

An esteemed correspondent at Cincinnati has forwarded us a printed report of the successful management of peach orchards adopted by Louis Bolmer, who resides in the Great Miami Valley. He forms mounds of earth around his trees, increasing these mounds by yearly additions until three or four feet high. These are chiefly for the purpose of excluding the peach worm. Finding this insect to enter above the small mounds a foot high at first made, he successively added to their size. The mounds were found in a few years to become filled with the fine fibrous roots of the tree; and being exposed to the cold winds, they became a frozen mass, and were supposed to thus retard the early opening of the buds, and to prevent the destruction of spring frosts.

Another part of his management, not new, but valuable and important, is cutting back the shoots every alternate year, thus thinning the crop, giving larger and better peaches, and increasing the vigor and prolonging the life of the tree, some of his trees being now twenty-seven years old. There is no doubt that he gives good cultivation to the soil, and the report states that in the autumn of 1865 the crop of his large orchard produced more than six thousand dollars. It is also stated that in setting out his trees he plants shallow. In light, sandy or gravelly soils he digs holes a foot deep; in light loam, six inches; in heavy clay he plants on the surface; and in hollows or wet places he raises the ground a foot or more before planting.

By bending down and covering the branches in winter, or by placing large boxes on legs to receive the shortened and trimmed branches, with the addition of a covering of earth or straw, he has been enabled to secure fruit in small quantities in those seasons when the crop has generally failed.

With regard to the general value of these different points of management, it may not be improper to remark that for most localities two or three annual and regular examinations with the knife are found a much easier way to get rid of the worm; and as the peach crop when killed, is destroyed by the intense cold of winter, instead of the frosts of spring in most localities, the frozen mounds will not be likely to prove generally of much value. The shortening-in of the shoots cannot be too strongly recommended, in connection with other points of good management. Covering or protecting the branches from

winter cold is essential where the cultivator must have a little choice fruit at all hazards, but it cannot be extensively adopted. There are many different plans for this purpose—the best is not fully ascertained.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE BLACKBERRY.—The blackberry will require protection in the winter, in some situations, in the same manner as the raspberry. The earth should be taken from the side of the plant so as to allow it to belaid down without breaking. Some cover both the raspberry and blackberry with pine brush or other rubbish.

The author of "Ten Acres Enough" recommends marl as a specific manure for the blackberry. He puts half a peck around each hill, and also scatters a coat over the ground. He says he tried it leaving a single row unmarled. "It showed the power of the fertilizer, next season, as the rows thus manured were surprisingly better filled with fruit than those which received none. Since then, I have continued to use this fertilizer on my blackberries, and can from experience recommend its use to all who may cultivate them." From our own experience in the cultivation, of this fruit we should think it would be very profitable. The Dorchester, which we have had the longest under cultivation, has given us very large crops from year to year, without our ever having met with a failure, or with any trouble from insects or worms. We have the Sowten under trial and have good reason to hope, from present appearance, that it will prove as valuable here as the first mentioned variety. The price in the Boston market for this fruit, we believe, is as high as that paid for the strawberry, and as it will bear transportation well, and is withal so easily purchased, we should think it must pay well for cultivation. In the other large markets, as the author quoted above tells us, it also brings good prices.—*Evening Post.*

TO SAVE TREES FROM MICE.—As we often hear complaints about the depredations of mice upon fruit trees, and the enquiry how to prevent their depredations, I thought I would give my remedy, to wit: Some six years since, about the first month, when the snow was some twelve to eighteen inches deep, I found the mice had commenced gnawing several young trees in my orchard, and on one side of my small nursery, along side of the fence; some fifty rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ rods from the fence, were more than half destroyed. What to do I did not know, but finally concluded to try ashes—by so doing save them. I took dry ashes and strewed around those trees in the orchard, and along on the nursery trees on top of the snow, and not a mark of a mouse track did I see after. I have used ashes about my trees ever since, by applying them about the roots and bodies of my trees, from January to April, and have not had one tree injured since. I consider this a perfect preventive, and at the same time a great benefit to the tree.—*Ex.*

THE GOOSEBERRY.

"The requisites for successful culture of the gooseberry," says a large producer of this fruit, "are a deep, rich soil and extreme pruning, so as to leave the foliage open to the sun and air. Mildew is almost the only drawback to successful culture. I have found its prevention both cheap and easy. It is by thickly sifting fresh warm ashes over the foliage when the flowers first appear in the spring, and again in six or eight days. This also acts as a good manure. It should be applied to the plant in the morning early, when the dew is on. A wire sieve is the best instrument with which to apply the ashes. We have cultivated several kinds of the gooseberry for some 20 years, and have never been troubled with mildew. From the facility with which this fruit may be produced, the ease with which it may be transported, and the price it brings with us, it must, we should think, prove a profitable crop."

A gentleman in the State of Maine says: "In 1848 I had a single gooseberry plant (Houghton's seedling); in the spring of 1850 I took from the standard bush 24 well-rooted layers; in 1851, one hundred layers; in 1852, three hundred more; and in 1853, six hundred and fifty, and have now on hand over one thousand plants well-rooted; I have sold, for cash, since 1851, over fifty dollars worth, and have had a good supply of the berry annually. This gooseberry (the Houghton) is a good and constant bearer, and does not mildew." We have given this statement to our readers to show how readily and easily this plant may be propagated. We set the bushes from three feet to three feet and a half apart, and think it well to mulch them. As it regards the profits of raising the fruit, we have been told of one cultivator who sold three hundred dollars worth from as many plants the last season. There is a large demand for the fruit in its unripe state, for tarts, &c.—*Cor. Evening Post.*

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE BORER.—In conversation with one of our subscribers the other day, he casually stated that his apple trees were not troubled by that pest, the borer. Upon inquiry we learned that he applied the earth and substance taken from where his sink-spout emptied, to the trunk, or rather around the collars of his apple trees each autumn, and then dug it away or removed it the next summer. He considered this an effectual remedy, as the borer did not trouble them, and further, it was a good dressing for the soil around the tree, after being dug away. Of course the soil where the spout emptied would have to be renewed yearly, by supplying a cart-load of earth, sods, &c., to absorb and hold the refuse liquid. If not used in this manner, the slops from the sink should always be added to the compost heap, or applied to the garden crops during the growing season, as they are too valuable and rich in fertilizing material, to be wasted.—*Maine Farmer.*

APPLE MAGGOT.—The most effectual remedy is to pick up and destroy all the wormy apples as soon as they fall from the trees, as most of these, though not all, still contain the living larvæ, no matter whether they are bored or not. It is also stated that by wrapping any old rag round the tree, the larvæ will gather into it to spin their cocoons, when, of course, they must be treated as the Western folks treats horse-thieves, that is, made to promise not to do so any more.

RIPENING PEARS.—Many varieties of pears, if suffered to ripen on the trees, are dry and worthless—but if picked before ripe and placed within doors in a warm room to ripen, they are melting, juicy, and of fine flavor. This we believe is applicable to nearly all varieties. The proper time to pick them, is when they begin to change color, or when some of the imperfect ones fall to the ground. They should always be picked by hand, and never shaken from the tree.

PEACH WORM.—Of all remedies recommended to prevent the ravages of the peach worm, we have tried none more successfully than the application of from one to eight quarts of leached or unleached ashes around the bole of the tree. Before applying the ashes destroy all the worms you can, by picking them out with a large needle or pen-knife. Their presence is known by the gum that exudes from the tree where they are at work.—*Ex.*

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—Some one gives the following statement of his experience with this material as a manure: "On an old mowing field too much run down, we top-dressed a square piece of ground fairly with clear coal ashes early in the spring. While the crop was growing, at all stages the difference was perceptible. When ready for the scythe, it was more in quantity; and as to quality, it produced about equal parts of herds grass and red clover. If the clover was not introduced by the agency of the ashes, we know not how it was introduced, for four years none was seen there before, or in any other part of the field, and this was the only clover seen in said field the past season. Both grass and clover was more vigorous, green and lively within the top-dressed square, and just as visible all around was the exhausted crop, which said as audibly as grass could say, in its declining state, that it had received no such assistance from this individual fertilizer. On a hill-side not at all renowned for its wealthy properties in soil, we planted the Davis Seedlings and Jenny Lind potatoes, in clear coal ashes, half a shovel full in a hill. Below, on equally as good ground, we planted the same kind of potatoes in compost manure, and the coal ashes single handed

turned out the largest, best, fairest, and most numerous quantity of potatoes. In reality, they were the best we raised on the farm. Almost side by side, in compost manure, our potatoes were somewhat infected with rot; in the ashes they were all healthy and sound almost to a potato.

ANGLE WORMS IN WELLS.—Many families find their wells badly affected without tracing the difficulty to the right cause. As soon as the soil becomes a little dry, angle worms descend to a considerable depth in search of moisture. They will descend till they reach the hard pan or gravel below the soil.—Attracted by the moisture they will frequently drop into wells and render them very offensive. We had a well in this condition and the remedy was a very simple one. We had a trench dug around the well next to the stone work, about three feet inside and down to the pan. We filled this with gravel taken from the bottom of another well. Allow no top soil on the top of this gravel and the work is complete. They will not dig through pure sand or gravel.—*Maine Farmer.*

There is a girl in Ocean County, says the *New Jersey Courier*, whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distill, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

[She would distil sweets and keep her mouth shut for ever, if she were our gal, unless some charitable folk would present her a *silver knife*. Wonder if a counterfeit fractional currency would not do?]

A down east Yankee, seeing an alligator for the first time on the Mississippi river, with his mouth open, exclaimed, "Well, he ain't what you call a *hansum* critter. But he's got a deal of openness when he smiles."

SHEEP.

I am prepared to furnish choice Full Blood or Grade *Merinoes*, *Southdown* and *Cotswold* Ewes and Rams on the shortest notice, in numbers to suit purchasers, from 1 to 10,000, delivered at any point in the South.

Address, care BANKS, SLINGLUFF & Co., 145 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Balt., Dec. 1st, 1866. HUGH T. PETERS.

I have relinquished to my son, Mr. HUGH T. PETERS, all interest in the Sheep business, and as he was interested with me heretofore, I cheerfully commend him to my numerous friends and patrons.

T. C. PETERS.

Ladies Department.

The Meadow Brook.

Beside the meadow brook she strayed,
A happy child with laughing eyes;
Above her smiled the soft blue skies,
Around her there the sunbeams played.

The brook went babbling on its way
Adown the meadow bright with flowers
Of early spring, and through the hours
Made merry with her all the day.

She sat beside the meadow brook,
A maiden fair in summer time,
When the sweet year was in its prime,
And in her hands she held a book.

The same blue sky smiled bright above;
The brook it sang a tender song
Of love to her the whole day long:
The book she read was all of love.

Beside the meadow brook she stood,
A matron in the noon of life,
A happy mother and a wife,
Who loitered there in pensive mood.

Around her fell the autumn leaves;
The meadow brook was almost dry,
And in the harvest fields hard by
The reapers found the year's last sheaves.

Once more beside the brook she stands—
The willow's branches round her there
Hang leafless in the winter air—
An aged dame with folded hands.

Old memories her thoughts engage,
Whose every link she cannot trace;
And, frozen o'er, the brook's still face
Is wrinkled like the face of age.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

HOME! blessed old Anglo-Saxon syllable, how beautiful it is! There is no word containing all its meaning—bringing its sweet associations—its sense of safety and comfort—its promise of peace and purity—in any other language. And what a pleasant sound it has, too! Sonorous and stately, yet full to overflowing of a gentle sweetness—a “magic music” in melodious modulation, dropping in upon the heart-fountain, like a snow-flake upon the surface of the sea. It is a word that has been struck into the American nature by some tremendous die—it may be the mint-mark of our Revolutionary era—at all events, the word *home* stands out as plainly on every true American heart, as the eagle on our freshly coined “almighty dollar.” Mary of England declared that, when she died, the name of her lost city of Calais would be found indelibly engraven upon her heart; and ah! how many are the sweet mothers who pass away from among us, bearing the dear word “home” away with them into Heaven! It would seem a necessity—as there is so much that is lovely and lovable connected with the very name of *home*—that it should be a place of beauty, and “a joy forever.” But is it so? Are there not many, dwelling-places scattered about us, which bear the sacred name of home, and yet, are all unworthy to bear it? Every home *ought* to be made lovely and attractive. It is not optional with us whether or not we will beautify our homes; it is our bounden duty to do so, and we ought to make it an article of our creed—a part of our religion. Our children have a right to demand of us that we make home beautiful to them. It is our duty—their necessity. It should be our pleasure, also. A first rate way to make children good is to make them happy, and there is no surer way of doing this than by surrounding them with the sweet influences and

innocent pleasures of a happy home. Think of it!—the thought of *home* will never die in the heart of your child; it is burned into his brain as an everlasting memory. In long after years, when you, perchance, are laid to sleep beneath the “clouds of the valley,” the remembrance of home will come over him, in the tented field or by the social fireside, in the city's swarming streets or on the loneliest sea. Ah! let it not be a *bitter* memory! According as God may have blest us with means, let us make home beautiful. Let us make it lovely with trees and flowers; with birds and butter-flies; with books and pictures. Over the dullest details of domesticity, let us keep the rose-colored flag of Beauty ever aloft: Let it be “garish-ed forth” with order and cleanliness, sustained with industry and intelligence. Illuminate it with bright faces and happy smiles; make its soft atmosphere fragrant with gratitude, and musical with “gentle words;” warm it with love, and crown it with truth, the reflected light of Heaven. Let it be beautiful as a present enjoyment—a future hope—a past memory. Let home be the green circle of the fairies, within which all things assumed the rainbow hues of hope, and love, and joy. And better than this, let it be a prototype of that blessed Home for which we hope, and the name of *home* supply to our hearts half the meaning of that of—Heaven.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers,
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom,
Let them give life to your loneliest hours—
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom.
Make your *own world*—one that never has sorrowed—
Of music, and sunshine, and glad summer air—
A *home-world*, whose forehead car never has furrowed,
And whose cheek of bright beauty will ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its portal
Wreaths of the jasmine and delicate sprays
Of red-fruited woodbine—with ivy immortal
That blesses and brightens wherever it stays.
Gather the blossoms too—one little flower,
Varied verberna, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkest day closes,
That soft summer sun shine down into your heart!
If you can do so, oh! make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness; remember 'tis wise,
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing—
That Heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies!

Make your home beautiful—sure 'tis a duty—
Call up your little ones, teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering Angel of Beauty,
Encourage their spirits with Nature to talk!
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all those beautiful things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring;
Make it a temple for holy revelations;
And *Love*, its bright Angel, with “shadowing wing.”
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billow,
Wherever your tempest-tost children are flung,
They will long for the shade of the home “weeping-willow,”
And sing the sweet songs which their mother has sung.

Make your home beautiful—bring the bright blossoms,
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
They'll waken *bright thoughts* in your care-haunted bosoms.
They'll gather the sunshine to lighten your gloom.
List to their lessons—their soft voices cheer ye
With sweetest of echoes from gardens above,
And while their blest influence ever is near ye,
Ye shall reap rich content in the Harvest of Love.

“The Ladies Home,” Atlanta, Geo.

Love.—Love, that has nothing but Beauty to keep it in good health, is short-lived.

To be in Love, and at the same time to act wisely, is scarcely within the power of a god.

MARRIED MEN.

Of all the torments under the sun, a married man is the worst! Is there a young girl in the land who will not vote "yea" to this? I doubt her sanity if such there be! Was there ever a time that he realized he was *detrop*, when youth and maiden talked of 'moonlight, music, love, and poetry,' as youths and maidens sometimes do? Was there ever a letter brought from the office that he didn't impertinently 'guess' from whence it came, and persisted in his opinion that that silly, mawkish, light-haired youth with a pug nose, and pale green eye indited it; especially after his prying gaze caught a glimpse of the love-like commencement—"My own"—which, until then, you thought 'so sweet?' Did he ever allow an opportunity to 'tease' to pass unemployed? Especially if that opportunity presented itself 'in company'?

Isn't he always trying to talk about law, and politics, and religion, when one is just in the midst of a gay recital of some 'scrape'?

Isn't his lip always curled into an insulting sneer when you pass a complementary remark on any particular young masculine you've been admiring 'on the sly?' And don't it make your 'blood boil' to hear his impertinent remark to his wife, 'light as chaff, my dear'?

And don't it seem as if he was born to be the bane of your life when you are invited by some princely looking fellow with 'glory hunting' eye, to go to the opera, or concert, or promenade, he parades himself along too for propriety's sake.

And when travelling he squeezes you nearly to death, making himself comfortable, and read all the news *solus*, then hands the paper over her shoulder to a 'friend,' and looking at your blank face remarks: 'O! I forgot you hadn't seen it. No news of consequence'—to please a woman,' (added under his breath.) Insulting! And isn't he always smiling irresistibly (!) and playing the 'gallant,' and telling what a 'beau' he used to be among the girls, and how young men did when he was young.

And at home! isn't he a shadow there? If a button is off his shirt, or the cravat he wanted is unpressed—'all his handkerchiefs dirty,' or the coffee weak, or the biscuit 'soft,' isn't he like a snapping turtle?

And don't he slam the front door with something that sounds very much like an oath; and go away and stay all day, and returning in the evening, expect his wife to be in a delightful humor, and Harry and Tom to sit in the corner and be quiet as a sheep, and the baby not to cry, even though it is hungry, and a pin is pricking a great ugly, red place on its little back, and when it does, to have the little innocent called a 'squalling brat,' and be told if he 'can't have peace,' he will 'go where he can find it! Peace! poor, miserable, duped woman: there is no peace for you, without you become a widow very shortly!

A married man indeed! Of all the odious, tormenting, would be witty, prying, curious, disagreeable mortals, he is the most annoying.

WHISKERS AND KISSES.—The editress of the Lancaster "Literary Gazette" says she "would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of Swinglestone as a man with whiskers to kiss her." We don't believe a word of it. The objections which some ladies pretend to have to whiskers all arise from envy. They don't have any. They would if they could; but the fact is, the continual motion of the lower jaw is fatal to their growth. The ladies—God bless them!—adopt our fashions as far as they can. Look at the depredations they have committed on our wardrobes the last few years. They have appropriated our shirt bosoms, gold studs and all. They have encircled their soft bewitching cheeks in our standing collars and cravats, driving us to flatties and turn-downs. Their innocent little hearts have been palpitating in the inside of our waistcoats, instead of the thumping against the outside, as naturally indeed. They thrust their pretty little feet and ankles through our unmentionables, unthinkable, and they are skipping along the streets in our high-heeled boots. Do you hear?—we say boots.

RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS.

MINCE PIES.—Take a pound of beef, free from skin and strings, and chop it very fine; then two pounds of suet, which likewise pick and chop; then add three pounds of currants nicely cleaned and perfectly dry, one pound and a half of apples, the peel and juice of a lemon, half a pint of sweet wine, half a nutmeg, and a few cloves and mace, with pimento in fine powder; have citron, orange, and lemon-pear ready, and put some in each of the pies when made.

MINCE MEAT.—Six pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins stoned, three pounds of apples chopped fine, four pounds of suet, two pounds of sugar, two pounds of beef, the peels and juice of two lemons, a pint of sweet wine, a quarter of a pint of brandy, half an ounce of mixed spice. Press the whole into a deep pan when well mixed.

How to BEAT WHITES OF EGGS.—On breaking eggs, take care that none of the yolk becomes mingled with the whites. A single particle will sometimes prevent their foaming well. Put the whites into a large flat dish, and beat them with an egg beater made of double wire, with a tin handle, or with a cork struck crosswise upon the prongs of a fork. Strike a sharp, quick stroke through the whole length of the dish.—Beat them in the cellar or some other cool place, till they look like snow, and you can turn the dish over without their slipping off. Never suspend the process nor let them stand, even for one minute, as they will begin to turn to a liquid state, and cannot be restored, and thus will make heavy cake.

OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.—To make what is termed a pound pudding, take of raisins well stoned, currants thoroughly washed, one pound each; chop a pound of suet very finely and mix with them; add a quarter of a pound of flour, or bread very finely crumbled, three ounces of sugar, one ounce and a half of grated lemon-peel, a blade of mace, half a small nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a dozen eggs well beaten; work it well together, put it into a cloth, tie it firmly, allowing room to swell, and boil not less than seven hours. It should not be suffered to stop boiling.

A RICH CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—One pound of raisins stoned, one pound of currants, half a pound of beef suet, quarter of a pound of sugar, two spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, a cup of sweetmeats, and a wineglass of brandy. Mix well, and boil in a mould eight hours.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—One pound of flour, two pounds of suet, one pound of currants, one pound of plums, eight eggs, two ounces of candied peel, almonds and mixed spices according to taste. Boil gently for seven hours.

LITTLE PLUM CAKES TO KEEP LONG.—Dry one pound of flour, and mix with six ounces of finely-pounded sugar; beat six ounces of butter to a cream, and add to three eggs well beaten, half a pound of currants washed and nicely dried, and the flour and sugar; beat all for some time, then dredge flour on tin plates, and drop the batter on them the size of a walnut. If properly mixed, it will be a stiff paste. Bake in a brisk oven.

QUEEN CAKE.—Mix one pound of dried flour, the same of sifted sugar and of washed currants; wash one pound of butter in rose-water, beat it well, then mix with it eight eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, and put in the dry ingredients by degrees; beat the whole an hour; butter little tins, teacups, or saucers, filling them only half full; sift a little fine sugar over just as you put them into the oven.—From *German Town Telegraph*.

C. B. ROGERS, Seedsman, 133 Market-st., Philadelphia, has for sale True Extra Early Peas, and Extra Early Goodrich and Early White Sprout Potatoes.

The Children's Hour.

The following beautiful little poem and illustration we copy from "*The Children's Hour—A Magazine for Little Ones*"—edited by T. S. Arthur, and published in Philadelphia, at \$1.25 a year.

TWILIGHT.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

THE sun is down; the twilight falls,
And shadows fill the room.
My boy, entranced by story book,
Sees not the gathering gloom,
Until the page a dim disguise
Puts on, beneath his straining eyes.

Without, the air is hushed;
Within, a brooding silence reigns.
Fear, born of lonely solitude,
An easy entrance gains.
I marvel not that Willy hears
Each heart-beat throbbing in his ears.

A moment thus, and then his eyes
Out through the window turns.
Pure and serene, a single star
In the deep azure burns.
And on the dusky brow of night
The young moon hangs her crescent bright.

"How beautiful!" exclaims the boy,
Upspringing to his feet,
And gazing at the western sky,
Where day and evening meet.
Light shines upon his upturned brow,
Where not a shadow resteth now.

Dear boy! If in thy after years,
Darkness and doubt should fall,
May moonbeams in thy twilight tell
That God is over all;
And stars, in evening's jeweled crown,
Radiant with love, smile sweetly down.

AFRAID IN THE DARK.

All day a little boy had gone singing and dancing through the house as light-hearted and happy as a bird. But, when night came, like many other children, he was afraid in the dark.

"Willy," said his mother, who sat sewing by the gas lamp, "go over to my room and get the needle book that lies on my bureau."

But Willy did not stir.

"Go, my son." And his mother spoke in a firm voice.

"I'm afraid," said Willy.

"Afraid of what?"

"It's dark over there."

"What is the dark?" asked Willy's mother. "Nothing but a shadow. See!" and she put her hand between the gas lamp and a small work basket on the table. "Now it is dark in the basket, and now," removing her hand, "it is light.—Look at this ball. We will call it the earth. On the side toward the lamp it is bright; but as I turn the ball, the bright, or daylight side, goes away from the lamp. It is in shadow now; or in its night time. Just as I turn this ball, the earth on which we live keeps turning all the while. Now we are on the side away from the sun, or in the great shadow which the earth makes, in the same way that this ball makes a shadow when I hold it up before the gas lamp; and we say it is night. In the morning we will turn to the sun again, and then it will be day. So you see that the dark is only a shadow; and I don't see anything in a shadow to make one afraid. Do



you? If anybody were to say that my Willy was afraid of a shadow, I hardly think he would feel complimented."

"Is that all, mother? Is the dark nothing but a shadow?" said Willy, a look of more confidence coming into his face.

"A simple shadow, and as harmless as this shadow which my hand throws on the work-basket. So run over and get my needle book."

Willy started at the word, and soon returned with the needle book.

"You held your breath just a little," mother said, as she kissed her boy.

"Only a little," he confessed; "but I don't care for the dark; it's only a shadow."

After that, Willy went about in the dark as fearless as in the day time; for he knew that night was only the earth's shadow, and could do him no harm.—*The Children's Hour.*

They will Blacken if They do not Burn.

A Wise father gave this lesson to his daughter. He had refused to let her visit a young lady who was neither good nor amiable.

"Dear father," said the gentle girl, "you must think me weak and childish if you imagine I should be exposed to danger."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter.

"It will not burn you, my child; take it."

She did so, and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," she said, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," answered her father; "and you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with vicious company."—*From the Children's Hour.*

A LITTLE boy, who sat listening to some gentlemen conversing at his father's table, heard one of them quote the well-known line: "An honest man's the noblest work of God" when he said, that he didn't believe it, for his mother was better than any man that ever was made.—*From Children's Hour.*

A PLEASANT word in the morning, which is a kind feeling coined into expression, may keep two hearts aglow and sunny all day.

Mechanical.

STARBUCK'S DITCHING MACHINE.

The *Country Gentleman* in noticing the implements on exhibition at the late New York State Fair, thus speaks of this machine and French's Corn Husker.

Prominent among these was *Starbuck's Ditching Machine*. Being simple and strong in its construction, we cannot but hope it may prove valuable, durable and efficient. The cutting part consists of a large cast iron wheel seven feet in diameter, and weighing 550 lbs. The edge or rim is six and a half inches wide. On each side of this rim are screwed iron plates or flanges parallel with the side of the wheel, six inches wide, forming two cutting rims six and a half inches apart. The weight of the machine sinks these cutters into the earth, which, being wedged between them, rises with the revolution of the wheel, until thrown out by a scraper near the top, on sloping platforms, which carry off the earth to each side of the ditch. The machine thus cuts about six inches at each passing. The wheel and its cutting flanges being all of one solid piece, cannot easily get out of order. This liability is still further lessened by its simply *rolling* over the ground, so that when it comes to a large stone it rises over it with ease, without stop or jar to the machine. Small stones are carried up between the plates without difficulty or detriment. The machine is large and heavy, and has to be drawn by four horses—the cost will be about \$350; it cannot therefore, well be used on small farms.

The following is the report of the committee on the Champion Ditcher exhibited at the late New York State Fair:

"The great Champion Ditcher," invented by Nathan Starbuck, of Wilmington, Ohio, was tried on an old low land pasture of heavy clay soil.

The machine was passed along the line of the ditch back and forth twice making four furrows or slices of earth taken from the ditch, and excavating the ditch to a depth of sixteen inches. The machine was drawn by four mules, working abreast, two on each side, of the ditch. The power was inadequate, and the path being obstructed after the first passage of the machine, by the deposit of earth from the ditch, the team worked unsteadily and caused irregular work in the ditch.

The digging apparatus works well, and if the machine could be drawn by a steady and adequate power, such as a portable engine or a windlass, it would dig ditches for tile laying in a very perfect manner and at a very small cost. We recommend the award of a suitable prize.

E. CORNELL, for the Committee.

FRENCH'S CORN HUSKER.

This is the only corn husking machine we have met with which promises to be of any value. The many huskers which were constructed and patented in past years, required in all cases that the ears should be first broken from the stalk—a process requiring nearly or quite as much time as that for a rapid husker for the removal of the clean ears.

With French's Husker the stalks are laid, several

at a time, butts forward, which pass between the rollers, so constructed as to crowd the ears from the stalk; they immediately drop upon a platform made of swiftly revolving India-rubber cylinders, in close contact, which seize the husks and quickly tear them off, leaving the ear clean and uninjured. In the experiment at the Fair, the corn was partly soft and not fully ripe, yet none of the grains were injured. Further experiments are needed to test the general value of this machine for long continued use. The price is \$75.

NO TOP PUTTY.—In glazing greenhouses it is next to useless to top putty, as the weather is pretty sure to cause this to peel off inside of three years and often before. Have the bars placed so the glass fits snug, then take putty mixed with one quarter white lead, and well bed the glass, fastening tight with glazier's points. Give one good coat of white lead quite thick along the rabbit and no putty can then come off, while the glass is every bit as secure, besides being perfectly water tight. Glazed this way the glass is kept very firm, and less breakages occur in winter, if firm than when the glass moves.
—*Prairie Farmer*.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Chevreul gave an account of some experiments, illustrating what he calls capillary affinity. He made a paste of white lead and water, and another of white lead and linseed oil, and placed them in separate tubes. Above the oily paste he placed water and above the watery paste oil. The oil in the latter case displaced the water, but water did not displace the oil in the former. In corresponding experiments with clay and pure kaolin it was found that water would in each case drive out oil, but oil would not drive out water.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.—A cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 lbs. A cubic foot of hard wood, green, 62 lbs., air-dried, 46 lbs., kiln-dried, 40 lbs. A cubic foot of soft wood, green, weighs 53 lbs., air-dried, 30 lbs., kiln-dried, 28 lbs. A cubic foot of cast-iron weighs 450 lbs.; wrought-iron, 480 lbs.; coke, 50 to 55 lbs.; coal, 75 to 95 lbs.; sandstone, 140 lbs.; granite, 180 lbs.; brickwork, 95 lbs.

Maryland Live Stock Statistics.

We take from the Census Report the statistics of Live Stock in Maryland, in 1860, which are as follows:

Largest No. Raised.

Horses	93,406	Frederick Co.	11,287
Asses and Mules	9,829	Prince Georges	1,364
Milch Cows	99,463	Frederick Co.	11,180
Working Oxen	34,524	Worcester Co.	5,519
Other Cattle	119,254	Washington Co.	11,424
Sheep	115,765	Alleghany Co.	15,479
Swine	387,756	Frederick Co.	40,548

The total value of this stock in 1860, was \$14,667,853.

GENUINE No. 1 PLANTS.

No Extra Charge for Packing and Delivering at Depot.

- Metcalf's Early Strawberry**—12 plants, \$1; 100, \$6; 1,000, \$50.
Ida—12 plants, 50 cts.; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15; 5,000, \$60.
Rippawam—12 plants, \$1.25; 100, \$7; 1,000, \$60.
Jucunda, or 700—12 for 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20; 6,000, \$100.
Agriculturist—12 for 50 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12; 5,000, \$50.
Philadelphia Strawberry—12 for \$2; 100, \$12; 1,000, \$100.
New Jersey Scarlet—12 for 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10; 6,000, \$50.
Durand Seedling—12 for \$4; 100, \$25.
Stinger, Starr and Mead Seedling—12 for \$2; 100, \$10.
Brooklyn Scarlet, Monitor—12 for 50 cts.; 100, \$2.
Lady Finger and Triomphe de Gand—12 for 30 cts.; 100, \$1; 1,000, \$6.
Russell, Buffalo, Green Prolific, Byberry Seedling and Lenig's White—12 for 50 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.
French, Downer, Cutter, and Albany Seedling—12 for 30 cts.; 100, 80 cts.; 1,000, \$5; 5,000, \$20; 10,000, \$35.
Philadelphia Raspberry—12 plants, \$3; 100 \$20; 1,000, \$190; 2,000, \$350.
Doolittle Black—12 plants, \$1; 100, \$3.00.
Purple Cane—12 plants, 50 cts.; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.
Clark—One plant, \$1.50; 12, \$15
Duhring—One plant, \$1; 12, \$9.
Wilson's Early Blackberry—One plant, \$1.50; 12, \$15; 100, \$100; 1,000, \$800.
Kittatinny—One plant, \$1; 12, \$9; 100, \$60; 1,000, \$500.
Lawton—12 for \$1; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.
Mammoth Asparagus Roots—100 for \$1; 1,000, \$5; 5,000, \$25.
EVERY FAMILY CAN HAVE A VARIETY.

The \$2, \$5, and \$10 Lists will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the United States, if desired.

\$2.00 List, Post-paid.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 French, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Russell, 12 Cutter.

\$5.00 List, post-paid.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 Rippawam, 12 Ida, 12 Philadelphia, 1 Wilson Early Blackberry, 1 Kittatinny Blackberry.

\$10.00 List, post-paid.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 French, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Jucunda, 12 Russell, 12 Ida, 12 Philadelphia Raspberry, 4 Wilson Early Blackberry, 4 Kittatinny Blackberry.

\$15.00 List.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 Rippawam, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Ida, 12 Philadelphia, 12 French, 6 Doolittle Raspberry, 6 Philadelphia Raspberry, 6 Wilson Early Blackberry, 6 Kittatinny Blackberry and 100 Asparagus Roots.

\$20.00 List.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 French, 12 Starr, 12 Philadelphia, 12 Agriculturist, 12 Rippawam Strawberry, 12 Doolittle, 12 Philadelphia Raspberry, 8 Wilson Early, 8 Kittatinny Blackberry, and 100 Asparagus Roots.

\$25.00 List.—No. 1.—12 Metcalf, 12 Seedling Eliza, 12 Starr, 12 Philadelphia, 12 Jucunda, 12 Ida Strawberry, 12 Doolittle, 12 Philadelphia Raspberry, 10 Wilson Early, 10 Kittatinny Blackberry, 1 Iona, 3 Concord Grape-vines, and 100 Asparagus Roots.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Catalogue, gratis.

de-3t* JOHN S. COLLINS,

MOORESTOWN, New Jersey.

RARE GARDEN SEED.

I was the original introducer throughout the North and West of the *HUBBARD SQUASH*, the best of all Winter Squashes; the *AMERICAN TURBAN SQUASH*, the best of all Fall Squashes; *BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE*, the most ornamental of all the Lettuce family; the *MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE*, the largest Cabbage in the world, and numerous other rare vegetables.

I now wish to introduce these and other choice garden seeds, including 125 varieties of my own raising, throughout the South and South-west. Catalogues containing a list of these varieties, some of which are not to be found in the Catalogues of any other Seedsman, sent free to all applicants.

My Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage has been grown in Louisiana and the West Indies for three years by experienced gardeners, and they write me that they head well and grow at least as large again as any other variety of Cabbage.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

de-2t MARBLEHEAD, Massachusetts.

TRUE EXTRA EARLY PEAS,

EXTRA EARLY GOODRICH, and EARLY WHITE SPROUT POTATOES,

For the early market, for sale by

C. B. ROGERS,

No. 133 MARKET STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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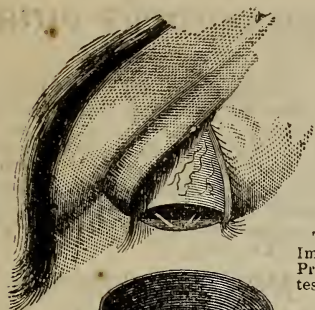
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Gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage given him in the various branches of his profession, for the past twenty years, a continuance of which he respectfully solicits. He would inform the public that it is his purpose to continue to make Baltimore his head-quarters, but he will promptly respond to calls from all parts of the country. He will visit places to be improved, or proposed sites of buildings, and furnish plans of the grounds, on which every feature of improvement and decoration will be located to a scale, and specifications furnished which will make the plans intelligible to the inexperienced in the art of landscaping, or he will furnish experienced laborers to execute his plans.

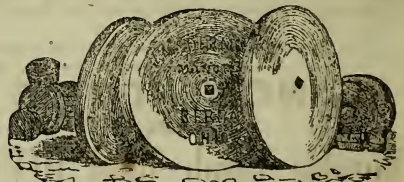
He will design and furnish plans, with full detail drawings and specifications for Public Buildings, Dwellings, Farm Barns and all other farm buildings, Carriage Houses and Stables for both city and country, Gate Lodges, with his magic gate, Dairies, Ice Houses, with dairies and refrigerators attached and Bath Houses.

He will furnish designs with detail drawings for Vaults, Tombs and Monuments, and cemetery work of all kinds, to which special attention will be given.

He will give counsel in every branch of Agriculture, in which he has a thorough practical experience, having been the principal and proprietor of an Agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years. He will furnish plans for buildings of every description, and for Heating and Ventilating buildings of any dimensions or form. In all the above he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons.

Address, 397 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

OHIO GRINDSTONES



Of all sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Dermott & Co.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, Agts.

Those in want of good Grindstones will please call or send their orders as above. my

Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

Mr. JAMES BRUSTER, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

"YOUNG AMERICA"

CORN AND COB MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



This Mill is so far superior to all others that we do not consider that it has any competitor in the field.

The advantages of the Young America Mill over all others are so great that the other Mills have gone entirely out of use, except when purchased by those unacquainted with the merits of Corn and Cob Mills.

The facility with which the plates are changed, and the trifling cost of same, after they may have been worn by constant use, enables the farmer to always keep this Mill in perfect order.

PRICE, INCLUDING PLATES, \$65.

TRIAL OF CORN & COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition, in Grinding half bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

LITTLE GIANT, 4 " 45 "

MAGIC MILL, 6 "

SINCLAIR & CO'S MILL, 2 Trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM



SEWING MACHINE!

Awarded the Highest Premium

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

Where all the machines of Europe and America were in

competition—also at the

PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY

UNITED STATES FAIR,

At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be unravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

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HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

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THE LARGEST STOCK

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DRY GOODS

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Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS VISITING BALTIMORE

To make purchases, to the very extensive

Wholesale Stock

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DRY GOODS,

On second floor and basement of their warehouse,

Embracing in addition to their own large and general

IMPORTATION OF

FOREIGN GOODS,

a large and well selected stock of

DOMESTICS,

WOOLENS,

and **STAPLE GOODS,**

Of every description.

OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS

On first floor,

ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,

From **LOW PRICED** to the **MOST MAGNIFICENT**, in every Branch of the Trade, rendering our entire stock one of the

MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on each article, from which

NO DEVIATION IS ALLOWED.

Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods, can buy from us with perfect confidence.

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"MARYLAND FARMER"

PURCHASING AGENCY

We are prepared to receive orders from our Agricultural friends for

PERUVIAN GUANO,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

BONE DUST, PLASTER,

And all Fertilizers of known value.

Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LIVE STOCK, TREES, SEEDS, &C.

We will pay particular attention to the selection and shipment of any article to be obtained in this market, and will exert ourselves to give satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders.

S. SANDS MILLS & CO.

Office "Maryland Farmer," Baltimore.

BELMONT STOCK FARM.



It has been my aim for years to secure the best breeds of stock, and have imported two NORMAN STALLIONS for quick heavy draft—also two MARES for breeding pure stock.

BLACK HAWK (Morgan) suited for fast draught, and good riding qualities, and have bred from him seven years, with entire satisfaction. One of the Normans will be let next season, the other and Black Hawk will continue at my stables.

SHORT HORN CATTLE—some bred in Kentucky by Alexander, Clay and others, and all are immediate descendants of Imported Bulls, and are now being crossed with a young Kentucky bull of the best blood in America.



ALBEMARLE IMPROVED HOGS—a cross of Chester County and Kentucky Woburn, and just now sows and pigs, and generally, boar and sow shoats and pigs. The Cattle and Hogs will be priced to suit the times, delivered on the trains, near CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

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S. W. FICKLIN.

CHESTER WHITES.



The subscriber, the original shipper of this popular breed of SWINE, continues to fill orders from his extensive stock and other well selected and premium stock on reasonable terms. Send for a Circular embracing all necessary information for Breeding and Management of Swine. Address,

THOMAS WOOD,
Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

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Ayrshires, Southdowns, Berkshires.

AYRSHIRE COWS, HEIFERS & BULL CALVES;
SOUTHDOWN BUCKS AND BUCK LAMBS;
AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,

For Sale by

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RAMSAY McHENRY,
Emmorton, Harford County, Md.

Private Sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.



The subscriber offers at private sale the whole of his BLOODED STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

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THOMAS HUGHLETT,
Trappe P. O., Talbot Co., Md.

Devon Calves For Sale.



Several THOROUGHbred DEVON BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

Apply to

THOMAS HOLCOMB,
New Castle, Delaware.

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S. T. 1866-X. PLANTATION BITTERS

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!" Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to get him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City."

"I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty — it is cheap — durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
may-ly

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of, without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment. Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

ED. SEELY."

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, it not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lu nar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its natural color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cts. and \$1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;
The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a
variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for
Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE
WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,
Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and
Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which
there are none better—*PLOWS*, Plow Castings, Harrows, and
Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Re-
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-
ral Boilers, &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers,**
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

50,000 GRAPE VINES.

We offer for the coming Fall a large and superior stock of Vines, embracing over 50,000 well grown single-eye vines, of leading kinds, including:

Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 32, 33, 34, 41 and 44, Cuyahoga, Allen's Hybrids, Alvey, Maxatawny, Anna, Creveling, Union Village, Mary, Mottled, Elizabeth, Raabe, Clara, Delaware, H. Prolific, Rebecca, Concord, Clinton, Diana, To Kalon, Blaud's Madeira, Mary Ann, Taylors, York Madeira, Northern Muscadine, Schuylkill, Wright's Isabella, Marion, Perkins, Louisa, Hyde's Eliza, Cassady, Pauline, Herbmont, Oporto, &c.

Also, the following choice Foreign varieties:

Black Hamburg, Black Damascus, Black Frontignac, Buckland Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Black Prince, Chasselas of Florence, Chasselas Rose, Cannon Hall Muscat, Charlesworth Tokay, Chaptal, Decon's Superb, Golden Chasselas, Golden Hamburg, Grizzly Frontignac, Ingram's Hardy Muscat, Lady Downs, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat Hamburg, Muscat Blanc Hatife, Malvasia, Prince Albert, Victoria Hamburg, West's St. Peters, White Tokay, White Chasselas, White Nice, Zinfindal, &c.

GRAPE VINES BY MAIL.

We mail Vines, *Postage Free*, to all points, at our Catalogue prices. They are carefully put up in moss, so as to carry safely; and parties wishing but a few Vines, or living at a distance, will find this the cheapest and best way to obtain them.

Descriptive Priced Catalogues of above mailed to all applicants.

Address,

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

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CENTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

DWARF APPLES.

We offer a splendid assortment of all the leading varieties of the apple, on the

PARADISE STOCK.

The early bearing, great productiveness, and extreme beauty of the apple, when grown on the Paradise, render it one of the most valuable and ornamental Trees for the Garden.

We also grow a general collection of

DWARF TREES, for the Garden,

Consisting of *Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Cherries, Dwarf Peaches, Dwarf Apricots, Dwarf Nectarines, &c., &c.*

Descriptive Priced Lists enclosed to all applicants.

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E. J. EVANS & CO.

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YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

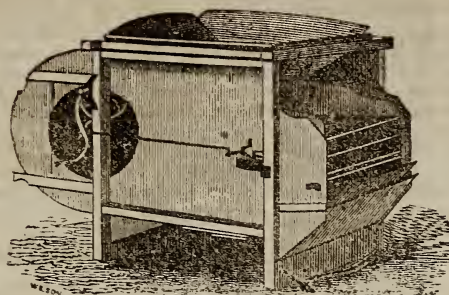
HAY PRESSES.

The public are notified that they will be supplied with Hay Presses containing all the latest improvements, by direct application to

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore,

The only Hay Press manufacturers in the State.

GREAT BARGAINS!



E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXTENSIVE

FAN MILL WORKS OF C. H. PIERCE,

Embracing the largest stock of Wheat Fans that was ever offered—in one lot—in the United States, are able to offer to all of our customers a stock of Fans at greatly reduced prices; in fact, below the original cost. We can recommend them to our customers and farmers and, merchants generally, as a good and reliable machine—giving satisfaction, in all cases, and having no superior in the market. The prices are—

20 per cent. less than old price,

and as soon as our present stock is reduced, we shall be compelled to advance to regular prices.

RETAIL PRICE OF FANS:

EXCELSIOR—No. 1, \$38; No. 2, \$35.

With a liberal discount to the trade.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.


2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

oct-ly

cc—The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps.

Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly reduced in price.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL, WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.



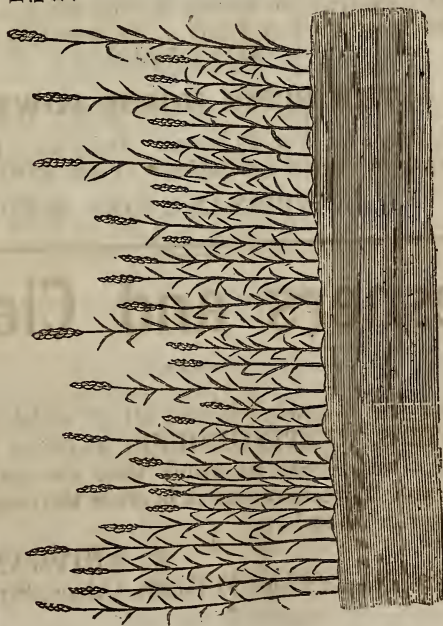
It will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c. in any given quantity, from 4 to 16 pecks to the acre.

It will sow Guano and other Fertilizers, the desired quantity being regulated with perfect accuracy.

It will sow Corn or Beans in Drills, by simply shutting off the feed to as many tubes as you like.

It also sows Grass & Clover seed.

Thus you have in the Bickford & Huffman Drill a machine to sow any of your grain with greater regularity, guano and other fertilizers more perfectly and



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN SOWN BROADCAST.

economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after the work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be done by hand, and all with one man and team—and it is made a perfect broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removing the tubes.

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly and efficiently executed.

APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN DRILLED.

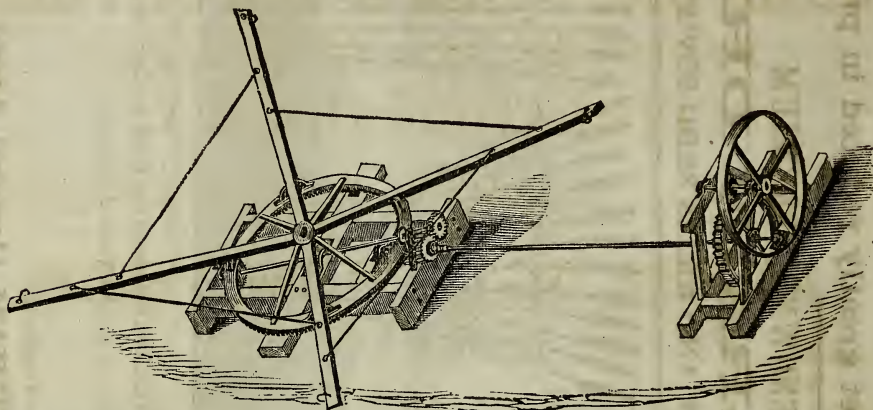
PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars in Baltimore.

7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachment,	-	-	\$120 00
8 " " "	-	-	125 00
9 " " "	-	-	130 00
Grass Seed Attachment,	-	-	10 00

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59½ S. CHARLES STREET, between Pratt and Lombard Streets, —BALTIMORE, MD.

Horse Powers and Threshing MACHINERY.



WHITMAN & SONS' DOUBLE GEARED POWER.

Among the great variety of Horse Powers now in use in our country, there is none more simple or more durable than this. It runs lighter and will do more work, with the same number of Horses, than any machine in use, and we can confidently recommend it as the best and most desirable machine in the market. Price \$175.

THE PELTON OR TRIPLE GEARED POWER.

This Power is used extensively, on account of being sold at a less price than most others. Many prefer it to any other kind of Power. We have four sizes. Prices—\$90, \$105, \$115 and \$125.

THE PITTS HORSE POWER

Is a strong and good Power for 8 or 10 horses. There are a great many of them in use and they give general satisfaction. Price, \$180. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

Threshers and Cleaners.

We have on hand the following kinds, all of which are reliable machines: WHITMAN'S, PITT'S, WESTINGHOUSE, at prices from \$175 to \$350.—Purchasers should always bear in mind that our prices are given separately for Powers and Threshers—as it is often the case that purchasers want but one, either power or thresher.

E. WHITMAN AND SONS,
Nos, 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

STEPHEN G. COLLINS.

WM. CHARLES ALDERSON.

ROBERT DOWNS.

COLLINS, ALDERSON & CO.
SEED GROWERS & IMPORTERS,
 WAREHOUSE, 1111 & 1113 Market Street,
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Having had fifteen years experience in Seed Growing, we are prepared to supply Country Merchants and Dealers generally with Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and our Seeds are warranted to give satisfaction.

Seeds put up in any form of package, or papers with Dealers' name on to suit the trade.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call on us or send for a Trade Price List before making up their orders.

Seed Farm and Garden near Haddonfield, N. J.

Also, pure Chester County Pigs, Fancy Breeds of Chickens, &c.

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BERGER & BURTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
Super Phosphate of Lime,
 and **BERGER & BURTZ'S**
AMMONIATED
Super Phosphate of Lime.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Dr. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St. }
 Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866. }

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

R. J. RUTH & CO., Agents,
 No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

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TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. "EXCELSIOR."

Containing } AMMONIA, 6 per cent.
 } PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to *Agriculturists*, combining all the stimulating properties of the *Peruvian Guano*, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of *Bones*. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price—\$70 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in *fine dry powder*, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on *Wheat and Corn*, has proved its superiority to all *Super Phosphates* in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of *Soluble Phosphoric Acid*. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of *Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid* and *No. 1 Peruvian Guano*. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of *Ammonia*. Unequalled for the growth of *Wheat, Corn, Cotton*, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in *fine dry powder* for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to *Peruvian Guano* pound for pound in the growth of *Cotton and Tobacco*. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The *Cotton Planters of Georgia* and the *Tobacco Planters of Maryland* use "Excelsior" exclusively, Price—\$70 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,
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PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,

YORK, Pennsylvania.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

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Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "AMERICAN CLIPPER," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

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Address

A. B. FARQUAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. Calvert Street Baltimore, Md.


Will have in store for the coming season one of the largest and best selected stocks of *GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS*, ever offered in this country. Those of Foreign growth are imported direct from the most reliable houses in Europe, and all are warranted true to name. All of the new and choice varieties of Vegetables which we find to succeed in this climate, will be imported by us. From our long experience in the Seed business, we can fully recommend the Seeds from our establishment to be fully equal to those from any establishment in the country.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

All the choicest varieties of American and Foreign growth.

TWENTY SELECT VARIETIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The trade supplied at reduced rates. A full assortment of Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs.

 Boxes containing a full assortment for the Country trade, supplied to order.

Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots

We have just received our usual large and varied assortment of Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort imported from the most reliable grower in Holland. We have now in store,

HYACINTHS—of every description.

TULIPS,

CROCUS,

&c., &c.

JONQUILLES,


SNOW DROPS,

together with Roots and Flower Seeds of every variety, and a large assortment of Bulb Glasses, Pots, &c.

Parties unacquainted with the different varieties, by stating with their orders whether wanted for Pot, Glass or Garden culture, can leave their selection to us, and may be assured that such selection will be made in a most judicious manner.

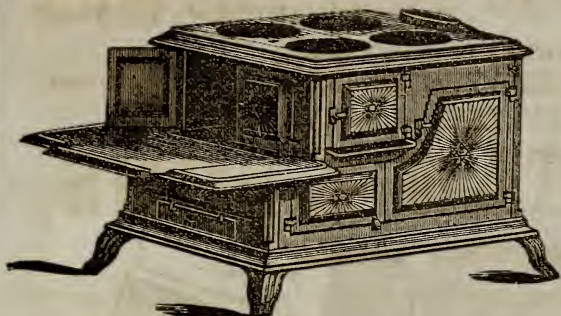
E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

 Our **GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE** will be ready for distribution on November 1st.

BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia.)



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Sole Agency for the *ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR*, a sure cure for *SMOKING CHIMNEYS*.

Offer to their friends from the country the **LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**

Cook Stoves—Ranges—Furnaces—Agricultural Boilers—and REPAIRS for all kinds of Parlor and Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

They call special attention to the **IMPERIAL** and **SEA BIRD** and to their justly celebrated

Re-improved Old Dominion Cook Stove,

For sale Wholesale and retail, at the **BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,**

39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR PLOW CASTINGS.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with the best Plow Castings ever made in this country. They are all guaranteed to fit perfectly—made of the best quality of iron, with the points and edges chilled, and ought to be sold for at least 33 per cent. more than the inferior articles manufactured by inexperienced parties who have started Foundries in various parts of the country with no knowledge of the business, and are travelling over the country offering their Castings at seemingly very low prices; but in reality getting for them all that THEY are worth. We have, however, determined to sell our Castings at the same price, that our customers may not be induced to buy an inferior article on account of the price. We consider that we have arrived at perfection in the manufacture of Plow Castings, and we now invite our customers to give them a trial.

CASTINGS for every style of Plow in use kept constantly on hand, and PLOWS of every description, for sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality.

From 100 to 200 Tons of **PLOW CASTINGS** always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.

SAMUEL WOOD, Pres't.

G. D. VAN VLIET, Sec'y and Treas.

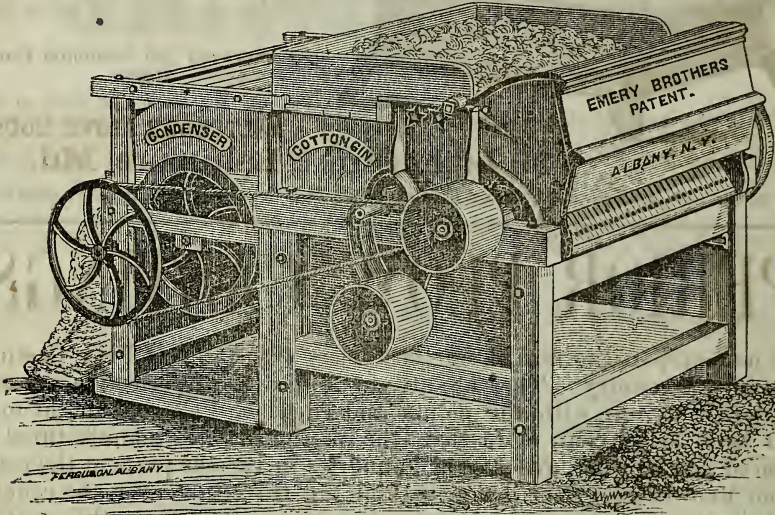
CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.

A. B. FARR, Gen'l Supt.

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Office—No. 49 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER, 162.



This Company having purchased the stock, machinery and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, and largely increased the capacity and facilities of the same, is prepared to furnish the Emery Brothers Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Portable Wood-sawing Machines and other new and superior agricultural machinery. These machines are manufactured from the best materials and in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the personal superintendence of the Emery Brothers, (Wm. B. & Geo. W. Emery) who have long been known as manufacturers of superior agricultural machinery. Particular attention is called to the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, manufactured exclusively by this company.

These celebrated Cotton Gins and Condensers contain many valuable improvements, added to them, from time to time, by Emery Brothers, (who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin Manufacturing in Albany.)

Special pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible, and at the same time combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability. With the condenser attachments, these Cotton Gins require but a small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand, that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary Gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built.

With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

Cotton Growers, Dealers and others desirous of purchasing, for use or sale, the best Gins in the market, either with or without condensers, will find it for their interest to procure the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment to any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

1866

TERMS CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

Also for Sale by E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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— The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS AGENCY,



**67 W. FAYETTE STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.**

For the Sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES**
and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Im-
plements, including

**Threshers, Horse Powers, Plows, Reapers and Mowers
Grain Drills, Grain Fans,
Harrows, Corn Shellers, Plow Castings, &c.**

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Mile
Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank
Chas. Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James
T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

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25 EWES AND LAMBS—HAMPSHIRE and Shropshire downs.
Also, a Shropshire Buck, out of imported
Buck and Ewe.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

100 TONS

PURE GROUND BONES

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE BY

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,

Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.

